

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 261

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

'BIG BUSINESS' SEES TRADE UNIT IN NEW EUROPE

Potash Industry Is First to Extend Scope of Cartel to Whole Continent

COAL, IRON, POWER WITHOUT LIMIT

Radicals Said to Look Askance at Pan-European Movement Because Business Likes It

Because of the growing interest in the proposal of a United States of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged for a series of articles on the subject from the pen of a competent observer. The articles cover many phases of the subject and provide the groundwork for an understanding of the reasons for the appearance and power of the whole movement. The fourth article appears below.

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By PAUL HUTCHINSON

GENEVA—European big business welcomes the proposal for a United States of Europe. In fact, European big business is largely responsible for proving to skeptical statesmen that a United States of Europe is an immediate possibility. At the first congress of the Pan-European Union, held three years ago in Vienna, Paul Loebe, then president of the German Reichstag, said: "We maintain that Pan-European already exists. Economic cartels, trusts in iron, steel, coal, wool, cotton, and so forth, are nothing more than a realization of economic Pan-Europeanism by certain groups of capitalists. Now we want to make Pan-Europe not only in an economic sense but in every sense and for us all. Only by this will Europe be saved from catastrophe."

In this referring to the international cartels, Herr Loebe was pointing to the most significant development in Europe's large-scale industry since the close of the war. For at the very time when politicians were following policies which involved an intensification of the old divisions of the continent, and when the seeds were being industriously sown for new quarrels and future conflicts, the men at the head of the greatest industrial enterprises agreed to ignore national boundaries and to tie together plants engaged in similar operations without regard to political divisions, so that there might be a mutual participation in prosperity. As a result, the big business man, when he advocates a United States of Europe today, is in a position to say to the politician, "Why do you not have the sense to do in the realm of politics what we have already done in that of industry?"

Europe's men of big business have no illusions as to the steps character-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

British Airship, Burning Crude Oil, Ready for Tests

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CARDINGTON, Bedfordshire—At the invitation of the Air Ministry, the Monitor representative has inspected a huge silver airship floating in a vast shed, which has hitherto concealed R-101. Inside it was hard to realize that the apparently solid walls of the saloons and cabins were only fabric lightly stretched.

Everything seemed to have the solidity of an ocean-going vessel, while of the utmost possible lightness.

The new ship is the first to be driven by heavy oil engines, which are carried in "tanks" outside the hull, the only other excrecence being the control cabin, which forms the lower compartment of the captain's room.

At present one air screw is used for reverse, but when a variable air screw becomes available, this engine power will be added, making an increase of 585 horsepower. The main tests are expected to begin this week-end, when the airship will be taken from the shed. These may last up to six months.

Owing to the weight of the crude oil engines, passenger accommodation at present is limited to 52, though provisions are made for adding further cabins when engine improvements allow.

UNITED STATES SCANS RELATION TO MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—F. V. Scholes, agent of the Library of Congress at Washington, has arrived in Mexico City and begun his work of procuring photostatic copies of documents on record here in the National and other libraries dealing with the history of the relations of the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Scholes has visited Mexico previously and was here a year ago representing Harvard University when he engaged in research work in connection with the Spanish history of New Mexico.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1929
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9
Sporting News—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13
FEATURES
The Dialer's Guide..... 7
The Young Folks' Page..... 10
The Home Forum..... 11
Our Common Needs..... 12
Daily Features..... 13
Editorials..... 17

Safety Council Names Him National Leader



Blank & Stoller
C. E. PETTIBONE

STATE TESTING OF CARS FOUND TO AID SAFETY

Compulsory Inspection Said to Be Necessary to Rid Roads of Junk

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Compulsory inspection of all automobiles, to make sure that they are safe, is the recommendation of the President of the National Safety Council, C. E. Pettibone. He said that the present law, vesting in the Executive the power to change tariff duties upon the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, be retained unchanged. The proposal of the opposition would give Congress the decision to act.

Should they succeed in doing so, the close vote on the issue, 47 to 42, and the length of the contest is indicative of the determined effort that was waged on both sides. The victory adds immeasurably to the position of the opposition. The question was the first real test of strength on the Smoot-Hawley Bill, and it demonstrated that the opposition coalition has the votes to dominate the situation in the Senate, and that means to rewrite the bill on the floor.

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Birds to Flutter Over Golf Greens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Believing that birds do not interfere with golf and that the wide greens scattered all over the United States could be made as attractive to feathered creatures of tree and bush as to golf enthusiasts, the National Society of Audubon Societies has just inaugurated a movement among golf clubs, urging the use of their grounds as bird sanctuaries.

Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the society, has formed a committee, of which he is chairman, to further the movement, and those who will assist him are Eugene S. Wilson, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Bruce Barton, author; Frank M. Chapman, ornithologist, and Robert T. (Bobby) Jones, golf champion. Letters have already been sent to 400 golf clubs throughout New York State by the society, and impetus to the idea has already been given by the action of the South Shore Country Club of Buffalo, N. Y., in definitely setting out to attract birds to its golf course. Once the movement has proved its popularity and worth, Dr. Pearson said, it is assured sufficient financial backing to carry it to the width of the country.

Opposition Forces Block Hoover Tariff Policy in Senate Voting

Flexible System Is Rejected When Coalition Carries Simmons Amendment—Smoot-Hawley Bill Gets Setback in First Real Test of Strength

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Disregarding the express recommendation of the President, the Democratic-Progressive coalition in the Senate enacted an amendment to the tariff bill drastically revising the existing flexible tariff system.

The President had urged that the present law, vesting in the Executive the power to change tariff duties upon the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, be retained unchanged. The proposal of the opposition would give Congress the decision to act.

Should they succeed in doing so, the close vote on the issue, 47 to 42, and the length of the contest is indicative of the determined effort that was waged on both sides. The victory adds immeasurably to the position of the opposition. The question was the first real test of strength on the Smoot-Hawley Bill, and it demonstrated that the opposition coalition has the votes to dominate the situation in the Senate, and that means to rewrite the bill on the floor.

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holds its majority on the flexible tariff issue, it dominates the tariff bill situation.

This issue is far from finally decided. A five-vote margin is sufficient, if it can be preserved. Republican leaders frankly hope to be able to "trade" support on other phases of the measure, particularly on rates, to win down this majority. A change-over of three votes is enough.

But for the rest of the contest in the Senate the opposition coalition will, through its initial victory on the flexible tariff issue, be in the controlling position. This will immeasurably assist the fight against the bill right down the line, since the Republican authors of the measure will be on the defensive in the matter of votes, as they have been so far in the debates on the Senate floor.

The winning amendment was offered by Furnifold L. Simmons (D), Senator from North Carolina, floor leader for his party on the tariff.

It is the product of a combination of progressive and Democratic proposals and also a shift in position by the Senate. Originally they started out to repeal the provision, following President Hoover's pronouncement demanding retention of the existing system, they changed their tactics, concentrating on the question of the Executive having the power to act upon the duty changes advised by the Tariff Commission. The President in his statement insisted that this executive power should not be taken away.

Fighting Against Odds

The Republican leadership in the Senate was beaten throughout on the flexible tariff issue. They started out with amendments to the law in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

NATIONAL GROUP TO UNITE WORK OF DRY FORCES

New Committee to Bulwark Prohibition Law Against Wet Propaganda

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—For the purpose of meeting every attack upon prohibition and actively supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, a nonsectarian organization, to be known as the Co-operative Committee for Prohibition Enforcement, has just been formed here.

The action is the outgrowth of meetings held by national organizations and special committees during the last few months to consider means of offsetting the flood of adverse propaganda being turned loose by "wet" organizations. The new committee dovetails with existing "dry" organizations, its officers holding membership in the older bodies, as well as in the new committee.

Col. Patrick Henry Callahan, a Louisville (Ky.) business man and a consistent supporter of prohibition, who is an official of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition, was elected chairman of the new organization. Dr. Arthur J. Barton, head of the Southern Baptist social commission, was named as first vice-chairman; E. C. Dinwiddie, long a prominent worker for temperance and prohibition, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Lenna Love Yost of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, secretary, and Winslow Russell, a business man of Hartford, Conn., treasurer.

There also were present at the organization meeting Dr. Oliver W. Stewart of the Flying Squadron; Bishop Thomas A. Shannon and P. Scott McBride, of the Anti-Saloon League; Bishop James Cannon, Jr., chairman of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Father O'Callaghan of New Jersey, head of the National Abstinence Society, and Dr. J. W. Claudy, of the Department of Moral Welfare of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church.

It has not been definitely decided whether general headquarters will be established but Colonel Callahan will have personal headquarters and there will be a quorum of the committee in Washington. Meetings will be held on call.

The organization of the committee is regarded by friends of prohibition as peculiarly timely as it will fit in with the Administration's pronounced views on enforcement. The group will be in a position to furnish counsel to persons and organizations desiring authentic information on prohibition and will be in a position to throw its influence and assistance when necessary on the side of prohibition enforcement where attacks from the opposition are heavy.

In co-operation with other organizations it will survey the field carefully and will undertake to do work for which its composition particularly fits it, according to the present plan. Officers of the new committee make it clear that it will not attempt to do any of the work being done by other bodies. It is an additional organization to co-ordinate present work, and not to substitute or interfere with any other organization working for the enforcement of prohibition.

World Is Paying Generous Tribute to Dr. Stresemann

One-Time Reich Chancellor and Foreign Secretary Was Friend of Peace

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FAIL OF EGYPT'S CABINET CALLED WAFF VICTORY

Britain Awaits Effect of Coming Election on Draft Agreement

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—The Mahmoud Cabinet decided to resign Oct. 3, following a short Cabinet meeting held the previous evening. The decision has caused the greatest jubilation among the Wafdists, since an interim ministry will be called and elections conducted forthwith which are expected to give the Wafd a huge majority in Parliament, which has not been opened for over a year.

Mahmoud Pasha, in a letter to the King, stated that he resubmitted his resignation in order to enable King Fuad to bring the treaty proposals to a successful conclusion.

Mahmoud Pasha wanted to resign previously, but first he and the British Government desired a promise from the Wafd that they would make the treaty the basis of the election campaign. During the last few days Nafhas Pasha was received a number of times by Sir Percy Loraine, High Commissioner, in long interviews at which it is believed that the Wafdist leader gave the required understanding, but it is doubtful whether the promise will bring his followers.

The Wafdists still have hopes, when the British Government made modifications in the treaty. In the next few weeks the country will be overrun by political agitators, but it is unlikely there will be disturbances as Egyptians hope they are about to attain their desires through Parliament.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The patriotic action of Mahmoud Pasha in desiring to resign the Egyptian premiership rather than jeopardize the prospects of the draft agreement with Britain, which he negotiated with Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, is universally applauded here. At the same time there is an undertone of uncertainty whether his resignation will result in Egypt's accepting a treaty based on the document drawn up in London in the summer.

Adly Pasha has undertaken to form an interim ministry for the purpose of holding the election. Mahmoud's eclipse is attributed not only to the implacable enmity of the Wafd Party, but to the opposition of King Fuad, who was in London when negotiations for the draft agreement were in progress, and even then showed a strong disinclination to accept the terms approved by the Prime Minister.

Disclosure of the attitude which the Wafd means to adopt is now eagerly awaited. The party was founded solely for the purpose of pushing Egypt's claim to complete independence.

Bulgarians Laud Yugoslav Courtesy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The second Yugoslav-Bulgarian conference at Pirov has concluded its work. Regulations for safeguarding the frontier and crossing of the frontier were drawn up.

Those concerning the frontier state that if no agreement is reached within three months the regulations will lapse automatically unless in the meantime negotiations on minor matters also begin, in which case the regulations will continue in force indefinitely.

Both sides hope for a happy conclusion. Bulgarian delegates, on leaving for Sofia, declared themselves well satisfied with the work achieved and the courtesy shown by the Yugoslav authorities and inhabitants.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Pronouncement by the Department of Justice, that it does not lie within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Government to prohibit the exportation of liquor to the United States has temporarily relieved W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, from increasing embarrassment due to a large body of public opinion clamoring for immediate action.

Mr. Euler says that the ruling simply bears him out in his contention that Parliament alone has the power to initiate the authority to prohibit exportation of liquor, a legalized commodity of manufacture, to the United States or to any other country where consumption of such liquor is prohibited or restricted.

Several weeks ago a draft regulation was drawn up which provided for the prohibition of Canadian alcoholic beverages to any country where prohibition obtains. While the Deputy Minister of Justice ruled that no such power existed, the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, insists that the Government has come to the conclusion that such prohibition would be desirable and that, when Parliament meets, a bill to this effect will be presented.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Ramsay MacDonald--

the man and his mission in the naval reduction conversations with President Hoover

will be described in an intimate character study, narrating his rise from obscurity to fame, the story of how he, as a laborer, busied himself with welfare work, was told Anglo-American discussions looking toward limitation of armaments will be reviewed—and other articles of related interest, signaling the British Premier's arrival in the United States, will appear

in the Monitor Tomorrow

Pride of Scoutingdom



MISS JEAN BORCHERS Wide World

MEXICO MAY SETTLE CLAIMS ON BLOCK BASIS

Elimination of Claims Board Foreseen in Negotiations With Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Foreign Office officials here are quoted as saying that a settlement of American claims held against Mexico is looming on a block basis, thereby eliminating further consideration of individual claims by the special claims commission. Press dispatches from Washington are held to confirm this report.

According to the reported arrangement a lump sum paid by Mexico would be divided equally between the 2000 or more cases that since 1923 have not been decided. Such a settlement, it is considered here, would mean the fortification of a lasting understanding between the two countries. It will be a matter of considerable detail for the United States to proportionate among the claims, which amount decided upon, but this will doubtless be effected with more expedition than has characterized the work of the special commission, which failed completely at the only meeting held since 1923.

Linked with the economic reconstruction of Mexico, which some think will be necessary if a large sum is to be raised to pay off the claims, is the case of the international committee of bankers, who have not been paid now for over a year. It is thought here significant that, with news from both capitals that settlement is being considered, Dwight Morrow, United States Ambassador to Mexico, should be reported in conference with these bankers in New York on "Mexican matters."

Liquor Export Ban to Be Sought Again

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(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Typical Girl Scout Chosen for Poster by Chicago Council

High School Junior Found to Have Qualities Best Suited to Epitomize Scouting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A junior in high school, high in her studies, proficient in athletics, popular with her troop-mates and teachers, holding positions of responsibility cheerfully and dependably—these qualities, the Chicago Council decided, described the typical Girl Scout.

The quest started when a poster was planned to advertise the Council's annual drive for funds to finance the activities of the Girl Scouts for another year. The poster should have a picture of a typical Girl Scout, the leaders agreed, but who of all the legion of Chicago girls enrolled in the organization, should be selected as typical? Whose picture should be used?

The question was answered when the Chicago commissioner remembered Miss Jean Borchers, 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Borchers, 6444 North Oakley Avenue. Active in scouting for five years and holding a first-class badge, ranking high in her studies at the Senn High School and a popular leader of her troop, Miss Borchers seemed to possess all the characteristics that scouting seeks to develop.

Miss Borchers is an outdoor girl, loving the open woods as well as the companionship of the city. Last summer she spent her vacation at "Timber Trail," a Girl Scout camp in the upper peninsula of Michigan. She likes swimming, baseball, basketball and other sports. Chicago's typical Girl Scout has one brother, younger than herself, and he's a Boy Scout, not the least awed by his sister's achievements.

Episcopal Bishops Urge Peace Moves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Declaring that the present outlook for permanent peace between nations "gives greater hope than ever before in history," 100 members of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in session here, have just addressed a petition to President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, urging them to join leadership in a world-wide peace movement.

POWER INQUIRY ON PROPAGANDA AGAIN HITS SNAG

Note Revealing Move to Shift Methods Remains a Mystery

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Authorship of the "mysterious memorandum" attacking methods of accounting used by the Federal Power Board, placed in the hands of that commission early in August, still remained unsolved after questioning of three witnesses by the Federal Trade Commission.

The hearing was the first in the power investigation since June and will be the last for several weeks, it was announced by Edgar A. McCulloch, chairman, and the committee has practically finished its inquiry into the propaganda activities of power associations. The utility industry will be allowed an opportunity to examine witnesses when hearings are resumed, it was indicated.

Paul S. Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light Association, told the commission that he had made an attempt to discover the authorship of the memorandum under consideration, and had found that it was passed out to Washington representatives of several newspapers by Laurence Todd of the Federal Reserve Bank, who also had put copies of it into the hands of the power commission.

Not Association's Views
"He is the man who can tell you the author," declared Mr. Clapp, asserting that he himself has no idea who wrote it. Mr. Todd, he testified, purports to have talked with a "business man" and learned of the memorandum from him.

He read into the record his statement of Aug. 7 in which he declared that the memorandum was not issued by the National Electric Light Association, but did not have the authority of the association, and that he had no opinion or viewpoint of the association. Mr. Todd had been subpoenaed by the commission to appear but was not called.

The memorandum, known to the Trade Commission as "Exhibit No. 4507," disclosed a drive to have the accounting work of the power commission now under the supervision of William V. King, chief accountant, transferred to another department which would "not have been specially trained for the work."

It also advised the abandonment of the present accounting system which was devised to meet practices, claimed to be used by power companies, in inflating real values of waterpower sites, so the Government would be compelled to pay larger sums in buying back the property when 50-year leases expired.

"Our relation with the Federal Power Commission has always been one of co-operation. They have asked our opinion on certain matters and we have endeavored to give them," Mr. Clapp declared. Col. William

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$2.00 to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.50. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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'MANON' TO OPEN METROPOLITAN OPERA SEASON

Premiere to Have Bori and Gigli in Leading Roles; 'Sadko' Scheduled

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera, has just sketched the high lights of the forthcoming opera season at his annual meeting with music reporters. He announced for the opening night, Oct. 28, Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," with Lucrezia Bori in the title role. This will be the first time since 1912 that this opera has served as the season's premiere. Benjamino Gigli will have the rôle of Des Grieux and Giuseppe de Luca and Pavel Ludikar will have other major parts, with Tullio Serafin as conductor.

A German opera will feature the first Wednesday night, as is customary, introducing Josef Rosenstock, the Metropolitan's new German conductor, with Wagner's "Die Meistersinger." Grete Stückgold will sing Eva; Rudolph Laubenthal, Walter; Clemens Whitehill, Hans Sachs; Gustav Schützner, Beckmesser; and Richard Mayr, Pogner. Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," under Mr. Rosenstock's direction, will be the second German opera of the season.

Puccini's "La Fanciulla del West" (The Girl of the Golden West), last performed at the Metropolitan in 1924, will have first presentation on the list of seven novelties and revivals. It will be sung on the first Saturday afternoon, Nov. 2, with Maria Jeritza in the title rôle of Minnie; Giovanni Martinelli as Dick Johnson, and Lawrence Tibbett as the sheriff. Mr. Bellezza will conduct and there will be new scenery by Josef Novak. Dr. Ernst Lert, new member of the company, will have charge of the stage direction.

The fourth week at the Metropolitan will see the revival of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," last heard on its stage in 1908. Mr. Serafin will conduct, with Rosa Ponelle as Donna Anna. The scenery will be by Joseph Urban.

Verdi's "La Traviata," last heard in 1918, will be presented toward the middle of December, with Mme. Ponelle in the title rôle and Mr. Serafin conducting. This will be followed a month later by Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko," with setting by Soudelkin. The second half of the season will also see the presentation of the other revivals—Charpentier's "Louise," Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," with settings by Novak, and Beethoven's "Fidelio." All save "Fidelio," which has been off the active list but one season, will have new scenic investments.

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Belgium Approves Drug Limitation

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—A communication from the Belgian Government to the secretary-general of the League of Nations concerning the American scheme for limitation of the manufacture of narcotics is regarded as important for the recognition it conveys of the fundamental of a stipulated supply. Belgium is the second European country, Spain being the first, to realize the plan's value.

"It is hoped that the Belgian statement will be transmitted officially to Washington, which, no doubt, wants to hear what other governments think of the American scheme, which was submitted to the opium advisory committee by the State Department, but without endorsement."

BISHOP MURRAY HAS PASSED ON

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (P)—Bishop John Gardner Murray, head of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, passed on here during a meeting of the House of Bishops.

A business career of 11 years, enforced upon him by circumstances in the midst of his preparation for the ministry, proved a blessing in disguise for Bishop Murray. When he

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became presiding bishop, that training helped him to gain the distinction of being one of the outstanding religious executives and administrators of the country. He occupied a position in the United States similar to that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, ecclesiastical head of the Church of England. There is this difference: The Archbishop of Canterbury is appointed by the British Crown, while the presiding bishop of the American church is elected by the Episcopal general convention for a term of six years.

Reynolds to Head World Bank Group

BADEN-BADEN, Ger. (P)—Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York, was elected chairman of the Bank for International Settlements conference at its first session.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, briefly welcomed the delegates and then nominated Mr. Reynolds, who was chosen unanimously.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The subcommittee established by the recent conference at The Hague to organize the Bank for International Settlements has just convened in Baden-Baden to begin the immediate task of placing Germany's reparations liabilities upon a workable business footing.

The bank is to act as an international clearing house. It is to receive reparations securities from Germany and float them commercially. It also is to adjust international external debts so as to maintain exchange levels and to act as a general international liquidating agency.

The subcommittee now at work on this problem represents the chief banking authorities of each nation concerned in the reparations finance. The British members are Sir Charles Addis, chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai and a director of the Bank of England, and Walter T. Lacton, editor of the Economist. France is represented by M. Moret and M. Quenay, both of the Bank of France; Italy by Signor Beneduce; Austria by Signor Azzolini; Belgium by M. Frank and M. Delacroix, and Japan by M. Tanaka and M. Sonoda. The American representatives are Melvin E. Traylor, president of the First National Bank, Chicago, and Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank of New York.

World Radio Group Forms Organization

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM—The Radio Conference has held its plenary closing session here. Although the task before the delegates was a delicate one and divergencies of opinion appeared, especially concerning the wavelength problem, the conference finally succeeded in agreeing.

It was decided to form a permanent organization for continuing the work, making further studies on radio and for exchange of information between the various countries. By comparing technical knowledge, the conference endeavored to increase the number of radio channels available to the world through more methodical use of existing information and radio communications.

The work of the conference has been largely technical and the reports are in the nature of recommendations upon which the nations at the forthcoming Madrid conference will have to make international regulations. The Monitor learns it is possible that another technical conference will be held before Madrid, probably in Denmark.

CITIES TO CLAIM PART OF GAS TAX FOR ROAD WORK

New Jersey Municipalities Say \$3,000,000 Lost When Car Impost Stopped

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Resolutions urging legislation empowering municipalities to adopt city planning ordinances and to use a "proportionate share" of the state gasoline tax for street maintenance work and traffic supervision, were adopted unanimously at the closing session of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities here.

Samuel S. Kenworthy, Mayor of Belleville, in introducing the gasoline tax resolution, declared the elimination of the personal property tax on automobiles had deprived New Jersey municipalities of \$3,000,000 revenue. State gasoline tax receipts, estimated to yield \$4,000,000 in 1929, he added, "will of a certainty, produce at least \$5,500,000 in revenue." He estimated the total annual cost of street maintenance work and traffic supervision in New Jersey cities at \$3,000,000 yearly.

The resolution provides that the proceeds of the tax be placed in a fund to be used for the purpose of drafting the bill, which will be submitted to the executive committee of the organization preliminary to introduction in the State Legislature during the 1930 session.

The resolution concerning city planning ordinances also contained a recommendation that the bill be modeled after the New York law and that it be introduced at the 1930 session of the Legislature.

"Public indifference to law enforcement" was characterized by Arthur Woods, formerly police commissioner of New York City, as an important factor in crime problems. Mr. Woods emphasized the importance of police personnel and charged that unless a police force is well paid the municipality "is committing at corrupting its guardians of the law."

"Whenever you find a police department in which graft predominates," he declared, "most generally you also will find an underpaid police department."

Selection of members of a police force, he held, should not be influenced by political affiliations, and promotions within the department should be based entirely on the honesty, initiative, energy and intelligence shown in discharge of duty.

Street Car Ticket? Charge It, Please!

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Electric railway and motor coach transportation sold in "carload lots," by the week, on credit or by another financing plan, has just been recommended to the American Electric Railway Association, in convention here, as a means of competing with other agencies of transport.

Other commodities are sold on the partial payment plan, the street railway men declared so why not market their own services in the same manner? "Peddling" transportation in bulk lots, by means of house to house sales of tickets good for a week, or books or strips of tickets, was discussed as a means of encouraging the public to patronize the trolley lines rather than using private automobiles for trips for shopping or business purposes. The policy has been tested by several companies, one of which increased its business 10 per cent.

Studies of riding habits in the United States brought out some inter-

esting phases of American life. The average person, it developed, will not walk more than a quarter-mile to catch a car or motorbus. Ninety-five per cent of the persons interviewed would walk about two blocks to save an 8-13 cents fare and 79 per cent would walk this distance to save 5 cents.

Royal Octavo Tract Aids Mayoralty Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—The vote-attracting beacons of New York's mayoralty campaign are being fed by a new fuel—an elaborate campaign book of 53 chapters published in royal octavo—unofficially sponsored by Tammany Hall.

The campaign tract, titled "New York, the Wonder City," was published by the Citizens' Committee for the re-election of Mayor James J. Walker, including Charles W. Berry, comptroller, and Joseph V. McKee, president of the Board of Aldermen. It gives Mayor Walker credit for "keeping in the pockets of the citizens \$55,000,000 a year" through saving the five cent subway fare. He also is credited with reorganizing the police department on an efficient basis, devoting \$600,000,000 to public education, reduction of the tax rate to the lowest point in a decade, and working toward better housing and transit facilities.

Meanwhile, furthering his own campaign, Mayor Walker, in an address before the Garment Center Club, vigorously denounced the "demagogues" who seek public office in the "hope of personal political gain." Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion-Republican candidate, made his current contribution to the situation with the addition of the names of five prominent persons to the list of those whom he previously charged received favors from the Tammany administration in reduced real estate taxes and assessments. The new formula for land taxation, he said, is not, "Where is the property located?" but, seemingly, "What political connection have you?"

TURKEY WELCOMES FORD MONOPLANE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BEYOGLU (Pera) Turkey—The Ford monoplane which is making a tour of Europe has arrived here from Bucharest.

Three demonstration flights, during which 45 people were taken up, have made good publicity for the Ford concern, and the monoplane's future, around the countries which in future are to be supplied with Ford automobiles from the Constantinople factory is expected to have a favorable effect on sales.

NEW YORK REVIVES 'DELMONICO'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—With the formal opening of the Delmonico Hotel at Park Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the name Delmonico has been revived in New York's hotel and restaurant history where it has been known for more than 100 years. The last of the famous Delmonico restaurants was closed in 1923. The first established far down town, at William and Beaver Streets, in 1827.

VALUED RELICS FOUND IN CAVE BY AMERICANS

Dr. MacCurdy, Director of Pre-Historic School, Tells of Research

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (P)—Dr. G. Grant MacCurdy, director of the American School of Prehistoric Research, with Mrs. MacCurdy, returning from a summer abroad, told of finding rare relics dug from a paleolithic rock shelter in France. He said the ninth summer session of the school had been one of success. Excavations will be continued at the same site next summer, and arrangements have also been made to cooperate with a Spanish society in the excavation of a cave in northern Spain in July.

Plans have been perfected whereby the American School of Prehistoric Research will co-operate jointly with the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem in further excavation next spring of the caves near Athlit, at the foot of Mt. Carmel, Palestine. The school will be continued at the schools dug jointly last April, May and June with gratifying results.

Findings in this digging include not only abundant material representing the various epochs of the old Stone Age, but also a dozen human skeletons of the mesolithic, which marks the transition between paleolithic and neolithic periods. Human skeletal remains also were found in the Aurignacian deposits, representing the Cro-Magnon race in western Europe, or at least a contemporary race.

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All human skeletal remains will be described by Sir Arthur Keith. Dr. MacCurdy said that plans are already under way for further excavation and exploration in Iraq.

Many American Cars at Paris Motor Show

PARIS (P)—French makers in their twenty-third Paris Automobile Salon, just opened, presented the 1930 models as the best they can offer.

Six-cylinder cars, well started in last year's show, are thoroughly established now as the standard, though four still predominate in production programs. Citroën, leader in mass production, is expected to make twice as many fours as sixes.

Motors remain small with high speed and high compression, for the Frenchman pays 35 cents a gallon for gas, and taxes, based on motor size, are high. Apparently this factor is of decreasing importance, for Ford, who expected to sell four 12-horsepower motors to one of the American type, rated at 19-horsepower here, has reversed his program and is selling four large motors to one of the size specially designed to cater to French thrift.

There are 28 American exhibits in this 10-day show, almost half as many as the French. Other foreign exhibitors are seven Italian, six German, four British, three Belgian, one Austrian, and one Czechoslovak.

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Publisher, The Christian Science Publishing Society (unincorporated); Editor, The Editorial Board; Willis J. Abbot, Roland R. Harrison, Charles E. Heitman, Frank L. Perrin; Managing Editor, Roland R. Harrison; Manager, Charles E. Heitman; owners, Fred M. Lamson, William P. McKenzie, James E. Patton, Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, none.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement, 132,058.

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WORLD PAYS TRIBUTES TO STRESEMANN

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany's breakdown, he asserted his political leadership by his outspoken opposition to the scheme to merge the National Liberals and Progressives into one party. Rather than sanction the merger, and in order to dispel any ideal of silent approval by remaining inactive, he created the German People's Party.

Presiding over it was no easy task, for, like all other German post-war parties, the new organization had a right and a left wing with widely diverging views. The party was recruited largely from the ranks of "big business."

Dr. Stresemann began to attract international attention when, in August, 1923, he was chosen Chancellor to succeed Wilhelm Cuno. It was then that he greatly relieved the tenaciousness of the situation in the Ruhr Valley by substituting his policy of reconciliation for that of passive resistance, which had been inaugurated by his predecessor.

Criticized by Nationalists
The displeasure which this move caused the Nationalists was further aggravated when the new Chancellor named three Socialists in his Cabinet, asserting "It is impossible to govern in Germany without the Social Democrats." For this move he was severely criticized by the Nationalists.

It was only as a matter of political necessity that Dr. Stresemann took the chancellorship, for it was generally known that his ambition was to become Foreign Minister. That came to pass in November, 1923, when he accepted that portfolio under Wilhelm Marx, who succeeded him as Chancellor.

With the long-looked-for opportunity at hand, Dr. Stresemann plunged into his international program with the idea of eliminating those obstacles that were retarding the re-establishment of economic order and of placing Germany in the position among the nations of the world to which he believed his country was entitled. The Dawes plan, the security pact with France and the Locarno treaties were approached in order and the will of Dr. Stresemann prevailed.

Leadership Tested
His leadership was tested to the extreme in his plan to have Germany enter the League of Nations. In Germany there was little regard for the efficacy of the League; in allied circles there was much distrust as to the honesty of Germany's pacific intentions. The Foreign Minister pursued his course unwaveringly and by September, 1923, the election of Germany as a member of the League became a fact. Dr. Stresemann headed the German delegation to the League, and on Sept. 17 had the famous Thoiry breakfast with Aristide Briand, then Foreign Minister of France.

His Reputation Established
The German Foreign Minister further established himself as a statesman of international caliber in March, 1927, when he presided at the meeting of the League Council with tact and skill. Affable, approachable and willing to talk, he became a favorite with the newspaper correspondents assigned to the League.

The crowning recognition of his policies of peace and conciliation came in December, 1926, when with M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain, he shared the Nobel Peace Prize for that year.

Socially, Dr. Stresemann was the most active of the German statesmen of his time. He entertained generously at his official residence, where he was assisted by his accomplished wife. He was a frequent attendant at the theater, opera, athletic events and political entertainments. In his leisure moments, Dr. Stresemann found diversion in the study of Goethe and Napoleon and his libraries on them were said to be among the best in private possession. His knowledge of these two men and their writings was indicated by the readiness with which he quoted them.

League of Nations Admits Owing Great Debt of Gratitude to Stresemann

GENEVA—In League of Nations circles Dr. Gustav Stresemann was regarded as one of the pillars of the League. He was admired above all for his constancy to the ideals of the League in times of great difficulty for Germany. In spite of the opposition to his policy of reconciling Germany with France, in spite of his disappointment after Locarno when the fruits of that agreement failed to mature in the evacuation of the Rhineland, Dr. Stresemann held undimmed on his course.

The League realizes that it owes a great debt of gratitude to him for his patience and his loyalty. There was hardly a meeting of the Council which he did not attend, remaining as a rule to the end. At every meeting he gained the esteem of his colleagues and added to his prestige as a wise, far-seeing statesman.

He had a genius for friendship, endearing himself to Aristide Briand

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and Sir Austen Chamberlain, even to his critic and sometime opponent, August Zaleski. He never stooped to take advantage of the weaknesses of others or yielded to the temptation of playing up to the gallery in his own country.

In a talk which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with him Dr. Stresemann spoke most hopefully of the ultimate triumph of the League of Nations and looked forward with renewed confidence to the reconciliation of former enemies. He could never understand why France and Germany could not be friends, why the bitterness of war should not be forgotten, why a new generation should not grow up which could join hands in the work of the reconstruction of Europe on a new basis of good will. He believed that war could be banished, if only men would think right, and he could not be persuaded that this was difficult, for he had the natural tendency to think good of all men. For this reason he believed in the value of the Kellogg pact.

British Prominent Men Pay Notable Tributes

LONDON—By people in every walk of life and every political party Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, was regarded as one of the moderating influences not only on Germany but on world politics generally.

Notable tributes are paid to the great German statesman by prominent Englishmen today. Thus Viscount Cecil of Chelwood recalls the fact that it was Dr. Stresemann's initiative that the world owes the proposal which afterward became the Pact of Locarno, the entry of Germany into the League of Nations, and the example which Germany gave in being the first great power to sign the optional clause of the World Court.

He adds: "Germany will be fortunate indeed if she can find another man who is not only so great a German but so great a European as Dr. Stresemann."

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says that he had the highest admiration of Dr. Stresemann's character and ability. "He always presented his case with moderation but with great force. His loss is particularly unfortunate at this time when there are a number of very important problems on the way of settlement." Mr. Snowden was doubtless thinking particularly of the Young reparation plan which the German Nationalists are trying to prevent the country from accepting.

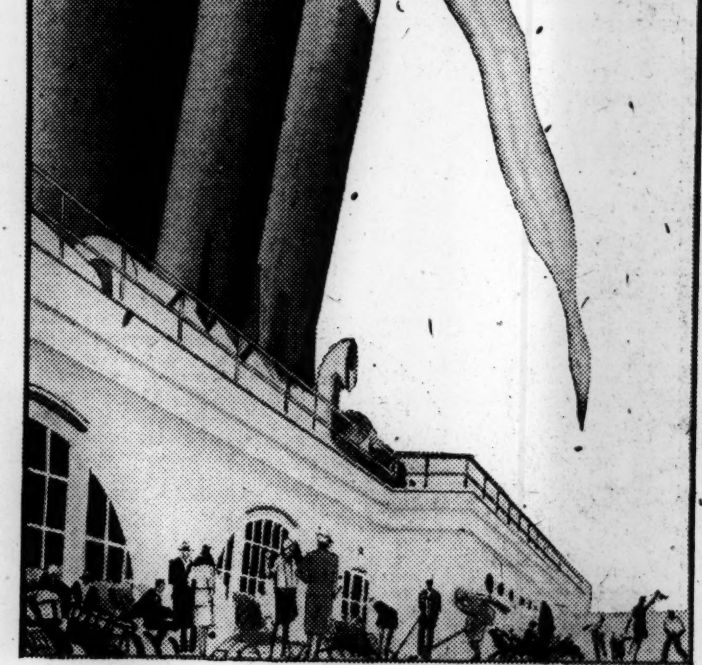
Mr. Lloyd George calls Dr. Stresemann "the great conciliator who gave immortal service in the cause of Europe's peace and world peace."

Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, speaks of his skill as a negotiator and of "the broad, generous vision he had of the true interests of the nations in the modern world. His name will live in history as one of the great architects of European solidarity and good will."

Herbert Morrison, chairman of the Labor Party Conference now in session in Brighton, also paid a tribute.

President von Hindenburg Takes Helm of State

BERLIN (P)—President von Hindenburg has decided to take the helm and active leadership in the nation to avoid a crisis. The President announced today.



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announced that he would preside at a special Cabinet meeting, called for Oct. 4.

A Cabinet meeting under the Chancellor, Wilhelm Müller, will only be a preliminary meeting, at which it will be announced that the Chancellor will hold the foreign portfolio provisionally.

A government coalition is regarded in official circles as certain, since even if the People's Party persists in opposition on the question of industrial insurance, the Social Democrats, the Center and the Democrats control a working majority. The Center is reported to have agreed to the appointment of Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, who is a familiar figure in international conferences.

The foreign ambassadors all visited the Foreign Office personally. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Ambassador, said: "Dr. Stresemann's policy expressed the spirit of modern Germany—the spirit of peace, international understanding and the unreserved substitution of diplomacy and arbitration for the antiquated weapons of war."

Mr. and Mrs. Dawes to Sail for New York

LONDON (P)—Ambassador Dawes and Mrs. Dawes will sail for New York on the steamship Ile de France Oct. 9 in order that the Ambassador may attend a meeting of the finance committee of the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, it was announced today.

The meeting will take place about the middle of the month. The Ambassador has been granted special leave of absence for the trip. He plans to go directly to Chicago from New York, returning via Washington. He will take the Berengaria for England from New York Oct. 30.

WYOMING BISHOP NAMED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (P)—The Rev. Elmer Nicholas Schmuck of Lansdowne, Pa., has been elected bishop of the missionary district of Wyoming by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Schmuck is one of the secretaries of the national council of his church.

WIDER BANKING RIGHTS ASKED FOR NATIONALS

J. G. Lonsdale of St. Louis
Elected President of Bank
Association

SAN FRANCISCO (P)—Financiers assembled in the convention of the American Bankers' Association here heard the Comptroller of the Currency, J. W. Pole, outline proposals for the further concentration of the nation's wealth into branch banking systems.

His address, taken as typical of the attitude of the Hoover Administration, told of heavy "casualties" among national bank forces during recent years despite general business prosperity, and proposed protection of the survivors by permitting the national banks to acquire branches, thus obtaining the business advantages of large-scale operations.

The second general session of the convention heard a series of group banking addresses and received a brief salutation from Gov. C. C. Young of California, following which J. G. Lonsdale of St. Louis was elected president, R. C. Stephenson, South Bend, Ind., first vice-president, and H. J. Haas, Philadelphia, second vice-president.

S. J. High, president of the State Bank Division, in his annual report, declared that standards for state bank commissioners were definitely improving. His report was read in his absence.

Mr. High said the division's survey of conditions under which state bank commissioners work revealed a definite trend toward adoption of policies the division advocates, including lengthening tenure of office, elimination of political influences, sufficient compensation and discretionary powers to attract high class men to the office and an adequate staff of trained examiners.

Bank failures were blamed by S. L. Kantley, Commissioner of Finance of the State of Missouri, upon the lack of organized co-operation which he said was elemental in conducting any commercial business.

"The clearing house section of the

American Bankers' Association has circulated banks all over the country with plans for well-defined co-operation through organizations that would be and are effective in making for better banking," he said.

Obstacle Removed to Reich Ratification

BERLIN—The Government Parties have at last come to terms over the issue of unemployment insurance reform, which provides for increases in doles for the unemployed, and a Cabinet crisis was avoided.

All the parties agreed with the exception of the German People's Party, which withheld their vote. This conflict between the German People's Party, representing industrial interests, and the Social Democrats had existed ever since the formation of the Government, the gulf between Capital and Labor being very great and expressing itself also in the parties representing these interests.

This has created much tension in the Government coalition and has frequently prevented its successful working, the coalition, in fact, only being kept together by the reparation issue. This tension reached one of its climaxes and came to the surface in the negotiations of the last 24 hours.

Now the Reichstag has passed the bill for insurance reform as presented by the Government, one of the obstacles in the path toward the ratification of the Young plan is removed.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL SOLD TO PAUL BLOCK

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (P)—Sale of the Milwaukee Sentinel, the oldest daily newspaper in Wisconsin, to Paul Block, is announced. The Sentinel, which is the only morning newspaper in Milwaukee, was established in 1837.

Mr. Block is owner and publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, the Toledo Blade, the Newark Star-Eagle, the Brooklyn Standard Union and the Duluth Herald.

JUDGE WILSON APPROVED

WASHINGTON (P)—The nomination of Chief Justice Scott Wilson of the Maine Superior Court, to be a United States circuit judge, has been confirmed by the Senate.

U. S. SENDS NOTE TO PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA

Proposal Made to Set Up
Commission of Five Neu-
tral Nations

WASHINGTON—A new step has been taken looking toward the peaceful settlement of the differences between Bolivia and Paraguay by the five neutral governments—Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Uruguay, and the United States—represented on the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation. On the unanimous recommendation of the commission, identical communications have been delivered by the American Minister at Asuncion and the American Chargé d'affaires at La Paz.

The note, in brief, recites that the United States Government, impressed with the importance of maintaining friendly neutral machinery for dealing with difficulties that might arise between Bolivia and Paraguay pending definitive settlement of the present question, and recognizing the effectiveness of the Pan-American conference of arbitration and conciliation in having prevented threatened armed conflict, faces the fact that while the fundamental question is unsettled, there remains the possibility that further unfortunate incidents may occur.

In this connection, it is mentioned that some 52 forts belonging to the two parties face one another in the Chaco, and that relatively large bodies of troops from both sides are concentrated there.

Statements made by both parties agree in many respects, it is pointed out. Paraguay has suggested the continuance of the commission to help in a solution of the fundamental question, while Bolivia has proposed that direct negotiations be resorted to, but is willing to take into consideration the proposals of a commission of neutrals at the time of renewing the negotiations for a settlement of the fundamental question.

The American Government is therefore represented as feeling that the wishes of both parties may be met by an agreement to enter at once into negotiations for a settlement, at the same time setting up a commission composed of members of the five neutral nations represented on the commission whose labors terminated on Sept. 13. This commission, it is said in the American note, should not only take up the work if direct negotiations should fail, but should render its good offices to help overcome obstacles which may arise during the course of the direct negotiations to prevent failure.

Washington is offered as a place for holding the direct negotiations and for establishing such a commission in view of the fact that the Pan-American conference of arbitration and conciliation and the commission established by it were held in Washington and that there is already established in that city the Secretariat General and other machinery for facilitating the work.

The preoccupation of the five neutral governments is solely that machinery may be immediately established to be used in helping negotiations and preventing conflicts. It is immaterial where the machinery shall be established, and should the contending parties agree on another capital than Washington it would be satisfactory to the five governments concerned.

Since some of the delegates have duties to perform which would make it a hardship to continue on the new commission, it may be necessary for certain neutral governments to appoint new delegates. That also rests with the two contending parties, the governments being ready to meet whatever wishes they may express.

By sending the note to Bolivia and Paraguay, the question at issue is kept open for negotiation if the contending parties desire the assistance of the neutral governments proffering it.

AMERICAN CHILDREN TO GREET FILIPINOS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Friendship treasure chests, symbolizing the good will of children of the United States are to be sent to children of the Philippine Islands under auspices of the American Committee on World Friendship Among Children.

Preparations of the chests will begin Nov. 1, and it is planned to present them to the Filipino children on Dec. 30, 1930, a national holiday in memory of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot.

SOVIET LOOKS TO BRITAIN FOR LOAN OR CREDITS

Means of Paying Russian
Debts and Buying Brit-
ish Goods

MOSCOW—The statement of Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, that the British Government will propose to Parliament the exchange of ambassadors with the Soviet Union is interpreted here as signifying the almost certain resumption of diplomatic relations in the near future, since it is assumed that the Liberals will support the Labor Party on this question.

Whether the exchange of ambassadors will lead to a noteworthy extension of Anglo-Soviet trade seems to depend largely on the issue of the negotiations regarding the disputed questions which will probably soon follow the resumption of diplomatic relations.

The Soviet Government apparently maintains the viewpoint which the Labor Government in 1924 also accepted that payments on account of the British debt and the compensation claims can only be made if sufficiently attractive financial advantages are offered to Russia in the form of a loan or long term credits.

Soviet commercial circles generally express disappointment over the results of the extension of the export credits scheme to cover Anglo-Russian business transactions, and it is the alleged short terms of these export credits and the limited scope of their application, while the indifferent attitude toward the development of Anglo-Soviet trade make this measure ineffective as a means of stimulating business.

On the other hand, it is suggested here that the revival of the trade facilities act might furnish means whereby the Soviet Union could receive a loan to be expended for the purchase of British goods.

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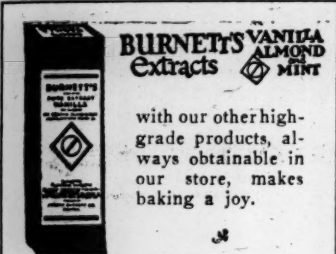
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BRITAIN MAY PUT IRAK ON SAME BASIS AS EGYPT

Government Hopes to Make Similar Treaty, Labor Conference Told

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRIGHTON, Eng.—Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, aroused great enthusiasm at the Labor Party conference by his survey of the Government's foreign policy and aims, closing with a passionate appeal for a year's concentrated effort for the Labor Government to gain the widest public support for its disarmament effort. On this subject the party is united, save for the contention of a small minority belonging to the Independent Labor Party that proposals for complete disarmament be made at once.

Replying to speakers who took this line, Mr. Henderson declared



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that the utmost the Government could hope to gain was gradual disarmament down to a level reasonable for policing forces, and the world would have to advance far before even this was attainable.

Referring to the Palestine troubles, he announced that the civil authorities were taking energetic steps to bring the guilty persons to trial, without reference to race or creed, and that on general policy the Government had no intention of considering the tenure of the mandate or of modifying the declaration in favor of establishing Palestine as a national home for the Jews.

Irak for League

He said that the promise without qualification to propose Irak for admission to the League of Nations in 1932 had already removed suspicion and made good will and had led to the formation of a strong Irak Government, which could co-operate in settling the outstanding questions.

The British Government intended to draft an Irak treaty on the lines of the proposals offered to Egypt. He intimated that he must reserve until the reassembling of Parliament discussion of the issues raised by the tentative agreement reached on Oct. 1 with the Soviet envoy, but added that he would then be prepared to deal with any suggestion there had been of repudiation of pledges, either by Mr. MacDonald or by himself.

He said that by signing the optional clause at Geneva, the Labor Government had given a fresh impetus to the cause of international arbitration, and declared that no reservation then made had the effect of excluding any legal dispute for which there was no other provision for settlement. He contended that in the sphere of arbitration there must be no exclusions or withholding of particular disputes if the necessary conditions for the great advance in disarmament were to be effected.

Looks to Arms Conference

From this viewpoint President Hoover's effort to settle Anglo-American naval differences was of great moment, and success at Washington would immensely facilitate the task of the League's Preparatory Commission. In the new conditions laid down by Mr. Hoover, the British Government had been able to bring fresh vigor into the League discussions, with the proposal based on the desire to make the Kellogg pact a practical reality.

He hoped the way would now be quickly cleared for summoning a world disarmament conference, on which the hopes of the nations had so long been centered in vain. If the expectations of the results of this conference were realized, a new era would begin in which the vast sums now expended on armaments would be put to better use.

Moreover, international security would at last be permissible, based not on the strength of armed forces, but on security for all nations, great and small. Success in the pursuit of this aim would depend in the last resort on the public's co-operation. Why not, he asked, make this Disarmament Year and take up a great crusade to rally the necessary support.

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CREDIT REFORM CALLED NEED IN ELECTRIC FIELD

Instability of Prices Laid to Contractors Who Fail to Pay Bills

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Means of improving the credit situation in the electrical contracting field were discussed at the convention of the Association of Electricians International at the New Ocean House here.

Among the trade problems affecting the manufacturers and distributors of electrical equipment, credits at present are assuming a place of major importance, officials of the association declared. It is a general practice for contractors who undertake to install electrical equipment to obtain this equipment on credit, paying for it after the contract is fulfilled and payment made by the customers to the contractor.

Credits of this sort that have been extended to contractors have become a serious burden on the wholesalers of electrical equipment, they declare. Some jobbers have even had to go into the contracting business in order to recover the price of equipment sold to insolvent contractors on credit. This situation ties up a great deal of capital of the wholesalers and jobbers. They believe that if it were corrected, a stabilization of prices would ensue.

Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, stressed the importance of co-operation between electric utility companies and the contractors who make the electrical installations. The technical nature of the electrical industry, he told the convention, made its various units essentially interdependent.

OPPOSITION VOTE
BLOCKS HOOVER
TARIFF POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

tariff bill which would have considerably extended the power and scope of both the President and the commission. Confronted by an organized opposition that discarded the proposals in the hopes of saving the existing law.

The climax of the debates on the issue came just before the vote was taken. Hiram Johnson (R.) Senator from California, a staunch protectionist, in a speech before the tariff committee, announced that he would vote with the coalition and declared that he was justified in this position by statements from the President himself. He then read excerpts from President Hoover's speech in Boston during the presidential election in 1928 contending that the President himself had opposed delegation of the tariff-making power.

The excerpts from the President's speech, as read by Mr. Johnson, were as follows:

Hoover Quoted
"The tariff commission is a most valuable arm of the Government. It can be strengthened and made more useful in several ways. But the American people will never consent to delegating authority over the tariff to any commission, whether non-partisan or by-partisan. There is only one commission to which delegation of that authority can be made. That is the great commission of their own choosing, the Congress of the United States and the President. It is the only commission which can be held responsible to the electorate."

Prior to the vote on the Simmons amendment, the two Democratic senators from Florida offered amendments to it, setting a time limit upon Congress in acting on recommendations of the tariff commission. Duncan U. Fletcher, Senator from Florida, proposed a four months' period, and when that was defeated by a 47-to-42 vote, Park Trammell, his colleague, offered an amendment that would have fixed it at six months. It, too, was rejected.

Unexpectedly Mr. Trammell, who was expected to vote as his colleague did, with the Republicans, switched to the opposition. Porter H. Dale (R.), Senator from Vermont, who had voted with the coalition against the Florida amendments, voted against them on the final count.

The rejection by the Senate of the

President's views on the flexible tariff is the fourth time in the course of the special session that a Democratic-Progressive coalition has rejected the express recommendations of the Executive. Only a few weeks after the session convened, the Senate, despite a message to Congress on the subject, voted approval of the debenture plan as a feature of the farm relief bill.

A few weeks later the Senate again upheld the debenture device in another test vote. Despite these two rejections of the President's position, the Senate was compelled, however, to finally accede to his views through the refusal of the House to give way in its support of the President on the issue. The farm relief law as enacted accorded with the President's desire and not those of the Senate opposition.

On the third issue the President was defeated by an opposition led by David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, one of the Republican leaders of the Chamber. The question revolved about the Executive's recommendation that Congress order the suspension of the operation of the national origins quota of the immigration act. By a vote of 43 to 37 the Senate refused to accede to the President's desires, although it was indicated that the House stood ready to do so if the Senate would act favorably.

The contest on this issue was unusual, because the opposition was led by Administration leaders, while the President was represented by the Progressives.

Roll Call

The roll call was as follows:

For the amendment:
Republicans — Blaine, Borah, Brookhart, Cutting, Frazier, Howell, Johnson, La Follette, McMaster, Norris, Nye, Pine and Schull. Total 13.

Democrats — Ashurst, Barkley, Black, Blease, Bratton, Brock, Caraway, Connally, Copeland, Dill, George, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hayden, Heflin, Kendrick, King, McKellar, Overman, Pittman, Robinson of Arkansas, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Stephens, Swanson, Thomas of Oklahoma, Trammell, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana, and Wheeler. Total 34.

Total for—47.

Against the amendment:

Democrats — Broussard, Fletcher, Ramsdell and Steck—Total 4.

Republicans — Allen, Bingham, Capper, Couzens, Dale, Deneen, Edge, Fess, Gillett, Glenn, Goff, Goldsborough, Gould Green, Hale, Hastings, Hatfield, Herbert, Jones, Keam, Keyes, McNary, Metcalf, Moses, Patterson, Phipps, Reed, Robinson of Indiana, Shortridge, Smoot, Steiwer, Thomas of Idaho, Townsend, Vandenberg, Walcott, Warren, Waterman and Wheeler. Total 38.

Total against—42.

The six senators not voting were paired: Hawes, Democrat; Norbeck, Republican; and Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, for the proposal; Burton, Odell and Sackett, all Republicans, against.

MILES COLLEGE HEAD
TO PAY VISIT TO JAPAN

MILLS COLLEGE, Calif.—Leave of absence to attend the third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held in Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 28 to Nov. 9, 1929 was granted to Dr. Anselma H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, by the board of trustees.

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WOMAN REAPS FORTUNE FROM KITCHEN DRESS

Stores Liked It So She Started Plant—Others Succeeded in Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Women may have come out of the home to go into business, but a good many of them have come in to produce and market on a large scale some product which they began to make for themselves and their families at home. As the eighth annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, now in progress at the Hotel Astor, plainly shows.

For instance there is Mrs. Nell Donnelly who found a million dollars at the end of her apron strings and all because she didn't like the type of house dress which was all the rage at the time. She had a new little bungalow. Mrs. Donnelly was a bride and eager to have everything in the new home as attractive as possible so she went to some trouble to devise a dress which she thought was pretty enough to wear in her kitchen.

Seasoned housewives on the block told her she would soon get over the desire to look well in the kitchen, but instead of that she made some dresses like her own and took them to a Kensington dress store. A little time later she called up the store at closing time to see if any customers had liked her "creations," and she received an order from the store for 18 dozen similar garments to be delivered as soon as possible.

Popularity Won Quickly

Two sewing machines were installed in the little attic bungalow, but the space was quickly outgrown and, like the house that Jack built, the business that Mrs. Donnelly established has gone right on growing. Until last year it did a business of more than \$5,000,000.

Mrs. Donnelly admits that it has taken energy and hard work to carry on, the same energy and capacity for extra endeavor which made her after her marriage enter college and acquire the education which she had not had the time to get before.

Another woman represented in the exposition who has carried the traditional feminine task of "cleaning up" into the business world is Mrs. Ava L. Parrot Carey, who is popularizing a dry street cleaner invented by a parent. She had been a public school teacher when she found it necessary to take over the work of marketing the street cleaner and she

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met with many rebuffs at first. One of them came from a rich New Yorker who declined to put money into her device, telling her she would be lucky if she raised \$10,000 in 10 years to develop her business. A very few years later the street cleaner was being tried out in front of his very doors on Fifth Avenue, and \$55,000 had been raised to establish the business. As president of the company she has improved both the mechanism of the street cleaner and the volume of business.

Runs Two Silk Mills

It is a far cry from the pioneer woman who hemmed bits of silk into neckties for the men of her family to Mrs. Mabel C. McCurrah of Brooklyn, who took over the business of making neckties from her husband and for 20 years has managed a big business. Mrs. McCurrah runs two silk mills with nearly 400 employees, at which she weaves the cloth which goes into her product, and after the ties are made she sells them to stores all over the country through a sales force of 18 members.

Mrs. Blanche F. MacKenzie is another woman who has a business of her own as the result of setting out to solve a home problem. Mrs. MacKenzie's shirt marker, which is on view at the exposition, was made because she found it so difficult to turn up the hems of the dresses she made for herself.

So she took a can, cut a hole in the side, put in a wedge-shaped spout from a tooth paste tube with a soldering of candle grease, cut another hole in the top of a can and soldered in a mullage brush handle for a tube. Then with the aid of an old atomizer bulb and some marking powder she was ready to try out her device.

The first squeeze of the bulb left a clean white chalk line on the kitchen wall and the patent attorney to whom she took her model started her business by saying he wanted the first marker she made in order to release himself from being obliged to help his wife with her sewing. Because Mrs. Catherine Sunderland tried to protect the heels of her own stockings from wear she became the maker of a device which is attracting the attention of many visitors at the show.

C. M. YOUNG TAKES OFFICE
WASHINGTON (AP)—Clarence M. Young of Des Moines has taken the oath of office as assistant secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, succeeding William P. MacCracken Jr. of Chicago.

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LEGION BACKS MOVE FOR CUTS IN ARMAMENTS

Indorses Parity as Best Way
to Elimination—Arkansas
Man New Commander

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Construction of "such an adequate number of cruisers and destroyers as will put the United States Navy on a parity with any nation in the world," was declared by the American Legion in its eleventh annual convention, to be the best means of placing this Nation in a position "to demand proportional, universal and gradual reduction of all armament in an effort to bring about universal and lasting peace."

At the same time it approved international efforts to limit armaments. The Legion urged that the navy be permitted and encouraged to continue and complete its five-year building program, and to build aircraft carriers to the full limit allowed by the Washington treaty, it took issue with, and demanded an itemization of those who have opposed construction of cruisers and armament.

By resolution it demanded that the United States Senate, whose Committee on Naval Affairs is investigating the activities of William B. Shearer in behalf of battleship manufacturers at the 1927 Geneva conference, also investigate alleged lobbying by "quasi-religious, pacifist, radical and Communist organizations."

Arkansas Man New Legion Head
At the session Oct. 3 the Legion elected O. L. Bodenhamer, El Dorado, Ark., National Commander.

Scarcely 100 men were in the memorial auditorium when C. B. Robinson, Cedar Rapids, Ia., former Assistant Secretary of War, brought in the report of the Committee on National Defense. There was no demur when it was put to a vote and adopted unanimously.

The National Defense Committee named 10 organizations which should be investigated: The National Council for the Prevention of War; Federal Council of Churches of Christ; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; American Civil Liberties Union; League for Industrial Democracy; National Student Forum; War Registers League; Young Workers League; The Young Pioneers and the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism.

It recommended that the public be informed "on the source of their funds and why they continually urge a policy resulting in national weakness or to break down national ideals and Americanism."

While approving efforts to build up the Navy and to investigate those who have different views, by adopting one report, the Legionnaires by approving another indorsed international movements for peace. The convention reaffirmed its approval of adherence to the World Court upon such terms as shall properly safeguard the interests of the United States and of participation by the United States in "international endeavors leading to a mutual elimination of competitive armaments among the nations of the world, in so far as a sound national defense policy will permit of such participation."

Urges Veterans To Visit
This report, brought in by Thomas A. Lee of Kansas, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, also sought to encourage international co-operation by promoting the exchange of visits between groups of veterans.

Another gesture of "hands across the sea" was the authorization of an

invitation, through the Department of State to the French Republic to bring members of French veterans societies to the United States for their convention in 1932.

Mrs. Carroll Marks, Los Angeles, Calif., was elected chaperone nationale by the "8 and 40," the auxiliary's play organization. The auxiliary elected the following five national vice-presidents for without opposition: Eastern division, Mrs. Adelaide L. Fitzgerald, Boston; southern, Mrs. Harry F. Vass, Winston-Salem, N. C.; central, Mrs. Vaun Scott Seybert, Indianapolis, Ind.; northwestern, Mrs. L. E. Thompson, Pueblo, Colo.; and western, Mrs. James A. Howell, Ogden, Utah.

The Legion's committee on resolutions in a partial report by Joseph H. Edgar of New Jersey, urged that since education is primarily a function of the states, plans be laid to further favorable legislation and scholarship for the schooling of war orphans by the states.

Declaring that in practically all communities are veterans who have been receiving awards which they do not need, while others who need aid are not being cared for, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, urged the Legionnaires to give consideration to adopting a new policy on relief which shall be based on actual necessity.

Such a plan, said Brigadier General Hines, would make possible the possible consolidation of all federal agencies dealing with veterans affairs, would make possible more adequate care for a greater number of veterans and tend to keep the cost within budget allowances.

Would Merge Veterans' Bureaus
Carrying out this thought, the Committee on Rehabilitation, Robert McCurdy of California, chairman, among its 64 recommendations urged that the Pension Bureau, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and the United States Veterans' Bureau be combined under one administrative head.

The enormous cost of caring for World War veterans was revealed when Brigadier-General Hines reported that the Government was disbursing monthly more than \$16,500,000 directly to veterans and dependents. He reported that 649,650 veterans have maintained their government insurance, which has a potential value of \$3,058,219,804.

Speaking for the Polish Government, Col. S. Zahorski in this country with Col. Piotr Glomowski and Lieut. Apoloniusz Zarychta, to attend the Pulaski Memorial Oct. 11 at Savannah, Ga., recalled the debt his country owes Woodrow Wilson and expressed his Nation's gratitude for relief work conducted by Herbert Hoover.

Commander L. Sable of the French Navy spoke for Paul J. Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States.

Colonel Zahorski conferred on Sergt. Samuel Woodfill of Ft. Thomas, Ky., termed by General Pershing the greatest hero of the World War, two Polish decorations, Sergeant Woodfill, who teaches a Sunday School class in his home town, in a short talk said he was proud of being a Legionnaire in order that he could help to continue the great work that was begun on the field of battle—and finished there, he hoped—of putting an end to all war.

PERU REPORTS ARMY PLOT
LIMA, Peru (AP)—The newspaper La Prensa, mouthpiece of the Government, disclosed that a Communist plot had been discovered in the army and that several officers and men were to be court-martialed. It stated that the Government had been aware of the conspiracy for some time and had definitely checked it so that all was quiet in the provinces.

DAY OF SALOON CITED AGAINST DRINK 'CONTROL'

Prohibition Found to Be
Working Far Ahead of
Tests of Restrictions

WESTERVILLE, O.—Dr. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University believes prohibition, even imperfectly enforced, is working better than restriction ever worked. In the second of his articles on "Some Economic Aspects of Prohibition," written for the World League Against Alcoholism, Dr. Carver says in part:

"We in this country have limited the sale to medicinal and sacramental purposes. Badly as it is enforced, it works better than the milder restrictions of other countries and vastly better than the mild restriction in the rest of the world. Some of our younger generation cannot remember the old days. As President Hoover has said, if it were possible to go back for six months to the old conditions it would be so convincing that there would thereafter never be any more interest in the repeal or nullification of the prohibitory law."

"The opposition comes mainly from those who want freedom to drink. They call it personal liberty, but nobody cares a fig for personal liberty in the abstract. What they want is freedom to do what they want to do. The drugs and narcotics act is just as much a restriction of personal liberty in the abstract as is the prohibitory law."

"This insistence upon liberty to do what one wants to do is going directly contrary to the whole trend of civilization. Living together in larger and larger numbers requires us all to modify our personal behavior in the interest of a larger group life. It requires us all to fit our conduct into that of the great team of which we are a part."

"The ordeal through which we are passing is really bringing out the differences among men, as every great ordeal does. Some always insist on their personal rights and privileges, others consider their duties and obligations. Some think that social needs must give way to their own pleasures. Others are willing to deprive themselves of certain pleasures if it is good for society that they should. This difference comes out very strikingly as men face the question of obeying or disobeying the prohibitory law."

"If, as social workers testify, the places where working people live seem like new worlds since prohibition, does the mild deprivation involved in giving up cocktails and champagne seem like too great a price to pay? The socially minded are willing to pay the price for such a good, the egoistically minded are not. Fortunately for the future of civilization the socially minded seem to increase more than the egoistically minded."

"The good which President Lowell and other observers agree that prohibition has done is economic as well as moral. It has been of special advantage to the wage workers and their families. Not having to run the gamut of a row of saloons on the way home from work, not being subject to the treating habit which the liquor interests assiduously cultivated, they have been able to take more of their wages home to their families. The families are, therefore, better fed, housed, clothed, and they have more opportunities for amusement as well as for self-development."

"The industries which provide necessities, amusements and means of cultivation are now getting most of the money that was formerly spent on drink. Automobile manufacturers, the manufacturers of radio sets, the whole moving picture industry would, therefore, better think several times before they lend any influence in favor of the repeal or nullification of the prohibitory law. If the subversive movements ever succeed, much of the money now spent for these things will again be turned over to the liquor interests in the purchase of drink."

Pulaski Delegation Arrives in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A Polish delegation headed by Count Francis Pulaski has just arrived here to represent the Polish Republic at the ceremonies commemorating the aid given the American colonies 150 years ago by Count Casimir Pulaski. The present Count Pulaski is a descendant of Count Casimir Pulaski's brother, Antonine. Accompanying him are W. Sieroszewski, M. Dykowski and M. Slepak, the latter a member of the Polish Parliament.

After a visit to Washington, the delegation will go to Savannah, Ga. Commemorating ceremonies will be held there Oct. 8-11. Military services, including the placing of a wreath on Count Pulaski's statue, erected in 1826, will open the observance.

Count Francis Pulaski, who is an historian, has been working in Paris as a representative of the Polish Government and the Polish Academy, of which he was one of the organizers, to encourage the study of Polish history. During the World War he was president of the Polish Parliament and was a delegate to the Peace Conference at Versailles.

He has brought to this country some documents which he recently discovered bearing on American colonial history and on the activities of Count Casimir Pulaski. These he intends to present to an American university.

Mexico Puts Blame

on Oil Producers

MEXICO CITY (AP)—American oil companies operating in Mexico were charged in a statement by the Mexican Department of Industry and Commerce with letting operations in Mexico lag, so as to conserve a supply near the United States for an emergency.

The statement was in answer to figures recently put before the Mexican Chamber of Deputies by the oil men in connection with discussion of the proposed new labor laws. In these figures the oil men pointed out an enormous drop in production in Mexico since 1921.

Recent declarations of the oil producers blaming decreasing production in Mexico partly to overproduction—in the United States—were denied, and it was said that increases in production in lands more distant from the United States than Mexico disproved the contention. The real reason, it was charged, was that the future power of the United States lay in oil reserves within its boundaries or near by.

NEW COURTHOUSE ORDERED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—Davidson County, in the heart of the North Carolina Piedmont, has decided to build a courthouse that will cost \$300,000. It will be located at Lexington, a manufacturing center.

FILMS DEPICTING CRUELTY ROUSE HUMANE AGENCY

Care for Child's Welfare Is
Stressed at Convention
Held at St. Louis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Emphasizing the influence which motion pictures have on children, objections to films depicting criminality, immorality or transgressions of the humanitarian code were voiced at the fifty-third annual convention of the American Humane Association, in session here.

Libraries, as well as the movies, were credited with exerting a marked influence over children and representatives of the Humane Defense League of Houston, Tex., explained how they are co-operating with the Houston Public Library in an effort to increase the circulation of desirable animal books. The league has a special shelf in the children's department to which it may contribute selected books.

Redirecting children and their parents to religious practices to which they have become indifferent

or turned away from altogether was stressed by Judge Edward F. Boyle of the New York City Children's Court as indispensable in rehabilitating child delinquents. Instruction of children in home making was advocated by Ford P. Agey, counsel of the Humane Society of Youngstown, O. George H. Scott, secretary of the Illinois Humane Society, recommended that the matter of children taking part in theatrical performances be under juvenile court regulation. Pointing out that the Illinois child labor law fails to distinguish between a child acrobat and a child singer, he suggested that welfare workers refer juvenile actors to children's courts for an opinion on whether they should perform. Poster contests were favored by Miss Susan I. Odlin, Dayton, O., public school art director, as a means of fostering child love of animals.

MEXICAN UNIVERSITY TO GET SEIZED LANDS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Government announces that properties seized from persons implicated in the revolution of last March will be given to the National University either for sale or exploitation, as the university sees fit. The object is to provide the university with ample funds to expand its activities and extend its educational facilities to a greater number of people. The confiscated properties are worth millions of dollars.

French Minister of War Tells of Fortifications Along Rhine

Paul Painlevé Assures Members of the Chamber of
Deputies That the French Frontier Will Be
Quite Secure When Works Are Completed

PARIS—The French Minister of War, Paul Painlevé, in a statement before the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, endeavored to allay the apprehension respecting the undefined condition of the French frontier when once the troops are withdrawn from the Rhineland. The deputies urged that 500 miles of the eastern and Alpine frontiers will be left uncovered.

To this M. Painlevé replied that the essential part of the new defenses which are now under construction will be completed within 18 months. Three times recently M. Painlevé has had occasion to refer to this subject and he has been raked with questions through letters and press. Before the finance committee he said that it was two years ago that plans were drawn up for fortifications supporting the frontiers, the cost being estimated at close to 3,000,000,000 francs and the work to take five years. Now, however, he added that construction was being

pressed so that it might be finished within 3½ years. M. Painlevé pointed out too that Germany would continue to be restrained by the Versailles Treaty and that the continuation of control over its armaments remained indispensable. On another occasion he noted that half the block houses and casemates defending the Rhine would be completed before the winter and the rest next summer. The defenses of Alsace-Lorraine would be in order prior to the winter of 1930.

In a letter sent to a member of the Chamber, the Minister of War gave details regarding the new defenses which showed a concentration of effort, especially in Alsace-Lorraine. Old fortifications were being modernized and fresh ones erected. Special roads, railways and underground telegraph lines were being constructed and engineering, artillery and munition depots being established. A portion of the defenses had been pushed as close to the frontier as possible.

How a Certain Lawyer



uses the foremost bank
in New England

AS A LAW STUDENT he got tired of explaining exactly where the little college was from which he had graduated. And as a law student he once heard Mr. Justice Holmes say that with patience and industry a lawyer could rise to eminence in any branch of the profession.

He is today an eminent Corporation Lawyer in Boston. He recalls the day when he was admitted to the bar, and when he opened his small checking account with The First National Bank of Boston. "Now," he said, "at least I'll never have to explain where and what that bank is!"

HIS FIRST CASE took him to the bank—a trusteeship in bankruptcy. A bank officer gave him practical suggestions in liquidating the assets. He did the job well, and presently was appointed receiver for a large going concern.

Once more he sought the bank's business advice, borrowed money on receivers' certificates, made certain changes, and proved that the business could be profitably run. His reputation grew. So did his practice. When he was made trustee of a large estate, he at once employed the large and expert organization of the bank's Trust Department—and saved the estate money.

TODAY his manifold responsibilities and concerns touch all the 18 branches of service the bank offers. He never has undertaken to do for himself a thing the foremost bank in New England can do for him—which is why he has had time to practice law, and why he has gone so far on the path he chose.

His case is actual. It is parallel in principle to the case of every lawyer. No young lawyer who proposes to succeed can really afford to link himself with any bank less competent than the best in his community.

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For Coward's is one shoe store where a woman can get exactly what she wants and needs. And it is precisely for this reason that nowhere else can she feel so sure of obtaining perfect foot comfort, proper support for her arches if she desires it, and scientific fitting. "The world's largest variety of styles, lasts, sizes and widths of shoes" has no adequate substitute. Women depend on Coward's.



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Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.—WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCHS, WTIC, WEAJ

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Autumn Rose Bulletin

with many suggestions as to proper varieties for modern Rose gardens, is now available. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant Roses.

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Rutherford, New Jersey

SUBWAY'S ROCK FILLS IN LAND ALONG HUDSON

Acres Valued in Millions Added to Manhattan—Queens Uses Old Cars

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.

NEW YORK—More than 94 acres of new land, estimated to be worth \$24,000,000, have been added to crowded Manhattan Island through the constructive use of dirt and rock excavated in building a new subway system, the board of transportation has just announced. Simultaneously officials in the Borough of Queens have made it known that they, too, will make new land, using 6000 decrepit automobiles as a filler in extending the boundaries of an airport.

The majority of Manhattan's new acres lie along the Hudson River between Seventy-Second Street and 155th Street, according to the board of transportation, and will constitute an addition to Riverside Park.

Plans have been announced for landscaping the entire area. Children's playgrounds, aggregating 12 acres in area, will take up part of the 22 acres, according to the board of transportation, while present plans call for the construction of numerous swimming pools, an ornamental bandstand and 48 tennis courts to be distributed in groups from Sixty-eighth Street to 159th Street.

Along much of the filled-in water front the land has been raised to a height of 10 feet above tide water, according to the board of transportation, in order to make the work harmonize with the plan to cover the tracks of the New York Central Railroad at this point. Over the top of these tracks, it was said, a motor driveway will be constructed, providing an express highway to be known as Riverside Drive West.

Not only has this filling-in done away with scores of unsightly shacks and sheds that formerly stood along this jagged water front, the board of transportation stated, but it has saved the city approximately \$4,000,000 in the construction of its subway system. Contractors, it was said, were able to bid nearly \$1 a cubic yard lower on the 4,061,000 cubic yards

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excavated because of not having to transport this dirt and rock out to sea before dumping it.

In the Queens, officials believe that they have solved, temporarily, at least, the problem of what to do with the thousands of worn-out motorcars that were abandoned on its streets and vacant lots, while at the same time providing an impetus to aviation through extending the North Beach Airport.

It is estimated that at least 10,000 automobile hulks can be dumped as a matting for the dirt fill in an area 500 feet by 1000 feet, extending into Bowers Bay in front of the airport.

New York Extends Reforestation Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—New York State has just entered upon an enlarged forestry program with the planting of trees on the first reforestation area established in accordance with the Hewitt Law recently adopted.

Under this law, the State is empowered to acquire, plant and maintain for productive forest purposes, abandoned farm lands in tracts of not less than 500 contiguous acres each.

The State has bought or has under option to purchase more than 6000 acres at an average cost of \$3.20 an acre. Initial planting is being done on a 530-acre tract in the town of Scott, Cortland County, on which 470,000 trees are being planted. The trees are to be planted with much ceremony and in the presence of federal, state and county officials, as well as of organizations interested in reforestation.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Dorothy Taylor, Pulaski, Va.

Miss Gladys Lindsay, New York City.

Lewis Prescott, Lawrence, Mass.

Edith Heckman Williams, Omaha, Neb.

Y. D. Williams, Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. F. B. Schwenker, Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. Ruth V. Weaver, Scarsdale, N. Y.

E. P. Felker, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. E. P. Felker, St. Louis, Mo.

Burnett Goodwin, Portland, Ore.

Mrs. H. N. Ensign, Los Angeles, Calif.

H. N. Ensign, Los Angeles, Calif.

Thomas E. Case, West Orange, N. J.

N. J. Sawyer, Auburn, N. Y.

Mrs. Maude L. Sawyer, Auburn, N. Y.

J. J. Nickerson, Auburn, N. Y.

Mrs. Mae E. Nickerson, Auburn, N. Y.

Mrs. Amy K. Eisenrath, Milwaukee, Wis.

Norman A. Beck, Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Mary E. Forbes, Newark, N. J.

Mrs. S. Emma Smith, East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Ruth A. Beck, Newark, N. J.

Allan L. Startman, Houston, Tex.

Mrs. G. Schoen, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Mrs. Jane M. Roemer, Buffalo, N. Y.

Miss Bertha M. Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Miss S. Elizabeth Moore, Oakmont, Pa.

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'Big Business' Looks for New Trade Unit in United States of Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

ter of the competitive period that lies ahead of them. I have already quoted the figures by which Prof. Delaisi, the foremost economist of France, shows that the future prosperity of that nation depends on maintaining a favorable industrial balance sufficient to offset an agricultural deficit at home. The same situation exists in all the industrialized states of Europe. Yet, with great markets like America and Russia practically removed from large-scale penetration by European manufacturers, and with vigorous industrial nations like the United States, Great Britain and Japan ready to compete for the trade of the remaining undeveloped markets in South America, Africa and Asia, the European capital of industry knows that it is in for a hard fight if it is to capture or hold enough of the world market to maintain a prosperous balance at home.

Power Without Limit
But Europe's big industrialists do not despair. Nor is there any reason why they should. They know that, within the limits of their continent or of the colonies owned by European states, there are all the necessary ingredients of modern industrial success. There is power without limit; there is abundance of coal and iron; it is difficult to use economically, unlimited hydroelectric resources. There is oil. There are the basic requirements of the modern industrial state. But in addition to these Europe has, not only other raw materials of immense value, but man-power, engineering skill, chemical science, and inventive genius in impressive proportions. Regarded as an economic unit Europe, even with Great Britain and Russia left out, has the promise of becoming one of the most formidable industrial areas on earth.

The trouble has been that, up to within the last four years, it has been impossible to regard her as a unit, either economically or in any other fashion. Every one of her 27 states has been a principality by itself, jealously guarding its borders against all its neighbors. The aim has been to make each state a self-supporting, self-contained economic unit by itself, and the industry of other European states has been treated as an enemy to be destroyed rather than as a possible ally to be encouraged.

Obviously, it was—and is—impossible to develop European industry to the natural limit of its efficiency while its units were thus cowed within national boundaries. The man who built a shoe factory in Czechoslovakia, for instance, might install as fine machinery as modern invention can supply, might use the latest methods of factory technique, and sales distribution might follow every system that scientific management has discovered, yet he could not bring its enterprise to maximum efficiency as long as his market was practically restricted to the 14,000,000 people of Czechoslovakia, many of whom do not buy more than one pair of shoes in three or four years.

Europe's industrialists have had the slogan of efficiency dimmed in their ears for years. As a way of escape, they have tried to make their plants efficient, Germany, in particular, rather prided herself on the efficiency of her pre-war industrial organization. But all attempts to push European manufacturing to a general high level of efficiency have been wasted as long as the Continent has been divided by tariffs into mutually exclusive and competitive areas.

Business Men Learn First
It was big business in France and Germany that was the first to learn this lesson that seems so obvious to Americans. The two states came out of the war with their bitterness increased rather than assuaged. France had the upper hand. She regarded it as just that Germany—that is, of course, German industry—should be made to bear the major part of the cost of the war. In the years following the armistice, and indeed up until the signing of the pact of Locarno, this led her to one attempt to discipline German industry after another, culminating in the invasion of the Ruhr. But that method of going about the restoration of European stability and prosperity simply did not work. France's men of big business, notably M. Loucheur, perceived that it was not working before the politicians did. They determined to try a new method.

The first intimation of the new policy, which involved the abandonment of the old national divisions and rivalries and a union of industrial forces on both sides the Franco-German border, came with the formation of the potash cartel in the spring of 1925. The date is interesting, as it shows that French and German men of big business had started to get together as soon as the negotiations at Locarno marked the arrival of a new attitude between the two nations, and indeed before the League of Nations was ready to vote Germany the Council seat which carried the Locarno pacts into full effect. Most Americans are, by this time, familiar with what the Europeans had in mind when he speaks of an international cartel. It is, in short, the combining of the various units of an industry into an organization that transcends all political boundaries, and that holds enough of a monopoly in that industry to divide markets, fix prices, and regulate production at a point where all the members can be assured a profit. Such an organization would undoubtedly be pronounced unconstitutional under the Sherman anti-trust law in the United States. But the cartel has provided one principal means whereby European big business has made the amazing recovery from the war which I tried to sketch in a previous article.

The Potash Industry

The first of these European cartels to be formed was, as has been said, that in the potash industry. The situation which produced that combination was a simple one, not much different from that which has produced the other cartels. When France regained Alsace, by virtue of the Treaty of Versailles, she came into possession of important potash deposits. But Germany, although she had lost these, had still other deposits which were capable of large development. And in fact, during the period of unrestricted nationalist competition that followed the peace

lesson of the last three years obviously that the free movement of materials and products everywhere inside the borders of Europe, and the encouragement of all business within this area to consider its problems on a continental rather than a national scale, would result in greater stability and prosperity for all? The men who have formed the cartels are sure that this is true. They desire the coming of a day when all business shall be organized as European, rather than as German or French or that of any other nationality, and when all tariffs shall be European.

Indeed, the influence of big business has been so evident in backing the Pan-European movement that some groups, especially of radicals, have opposed it for that reason. They see in it, not so much a method of transcending and finally wiping out ancient political and economic divisions, as a method of bringing the whole consuming portion of the continent's population into the power of great international price-fixing combines. This is not the view of most of the labor leaders or Socialist politicians of western Europe. Most of them regard some form of international organization and Pan-European free trade as necessary to the prosperity of European industry and they therefore favor the cartels. But it is true that one portion of the opposition which is forming to any extension of the cartel system, or to any formation of an economic United States of Europe, is that of social radicals who feel that it would be better to have Europe lose all chance at industrial power than to have her people under the virtual control of trusts and combines. Whether opposition of this sort can exert any real influence seems extremely doubtful.

Genesis of International Cartel
That is the way an international cartel comes into being. It is, in the words of Herr Loeb, economic Pan-Europeanism already realized. For in the wake of the potash cartel there have come about 15 or 20 more of these international organizations, most of them with their principal plants in Germany and France, but also reaching out into Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Rumania, Poland and elsewhere. Indeed, there are reported to be American interests involved in several of the cartels, those in zinc, steel rails, tubes and copper, and the artificial silk plants in Elizabethtown, Tenn., which have been the scene of industrial conflict this year, are controlled by the artificial silk cartel through its largest German member. The principal cartels are in steel, wire, zinc, lead, potash, tin, artificial silk, enameled lamps, mirrors, glass, ammonium sulphate, glass bottles, aluminum, explosives and copper.

It is obvious that no combination of European interests can obtain even a major portion of the production, let alone a monopoly, in several of these important industries unless it is necessary to make a cartel a success. A general access to the materials and markets of all of Europe is enough, European big business has found, to insure profitable operation. Thus the steel cartel, which is the most important of them all, because it is able, by its ramifications into all parts of the continent where steel is produced, to surmount tariff difficulties, despite its lack of a monopoly, has established its position as one of the most formidable industrial combines on earth. Such a cartel is able, not only to view the threat of American competition with composure, but to enter the struggle for other world markets which America covets, having at least an even chance of victory.

Why Not Go Farther?

Naturally, in view of the success of the cartels, the proponents of a United States of Europe say: "Why not apply the idea farther? If it is good for big European business, why would it not prove equally good for all European business? Is not the

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the left wing Laborites. The former see prospects of financial profit, the latter see hope for the ultimate victory of the Soviet idea of abolishing private capital altogether.

Spring-Rice Memoirs

Another matter, less important perhaps, has appeared of interest in the United States. The memoirs of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who was Ambassador to the United States during the early years of the war, have just been published, with comments on some prominent political figures in our country. He was an impassioned admirer of Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge, which may account for his antipathy to President Wilson and some of the latter's entourage. Yet he admired the United States and wrote of it before becoming Ambassador: "I believe the United States to be the real fortress of our race, and it is an infinite satisfaction to see its prosperity and power."

But he thought in 1918 that the only safeguard against war between the United States and Great Britain was the former country did not wish to go to war at all. Of President Wilson he wrote in that year: "He rarely sees anybody. He practically never sees Ambassadors, and when he does, exchanges no ideas with them. Mr. Lansing is most sympathetic and agreeable, but the real business of foreign policy is transacted by the President alone. He has a pronounced taste for the employment of secret foreign agents, a long succession of whom have passed through the White House. He has also a succession of advisers who, one after the other, are discarded."

Wilson Criticized
And later, after the "peace without victory" speech, he wrote: "I have never known any government as autocratic as this. This does not mean that the President acts without consulting popular will. On the contrary, his belief and practice is that he must not lead the people until he knows which way they want to go."

"But his interpretation of the oracle is his own secret; he consults it alone and he acts according to his own judgment of what the people desire should be done. To curse him, as many people do, would be as wise as to curse the weather, or rather to curse the weathercock. But the mysterious way in which he moves makes everything a matter of divination rather than diplomacy."

HEADS WHITE MOTOR COMPANY
CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Robert W. Woodruff of Atlanta, Ga., was elected to the presidency of the White Motor Company by the board of directors in session here. Mr. Woodruff succeeds the late Walter C. White. Previous to engaging in other business, Mr. Woodruff was general manager of sales of the White Company.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA COMPLAINS OF SHERIFF SALES

Business Men Organize for
Tax Reductions—Banks'
Help Asked

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—In the face of a deficit in the city treasury reported to be \$6,500,000, business men representing 60 commercial and civic organizations, have organized a campaign for tax reduction that will be carried to the homes of the taxpayers.

A meeting has just been held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board, which has been seeking a means of preventing the abnormal number of sheriff's sales of homes by seeking co-operation of banks and trust companies in underwriting mortgages. As a result of its investigations in this direction, the board has reported that the tax question in Philadelphia has a direct connection with the problem of sheriff's sales.

Each organization represented at the meeting was urged to call upon Mayor Harry A. Mackey and members of the City Council "to arrange the budget for 1930 that the financial requirements of the city will be a substantial reduction in taxes, especially for the relief of the small home owner."

The campaign will result in a house-to-house canvass seeking support of individual home owners, who in turn will be asked to petition their representatives in the city council.

At the same time a demand will be made for a revision and readjustment of tax schedules that will result in a more equal distribution of the tax burden, removing a portion of the load now carried by real estate, which, according to speakers at the meeting, is now yielding 84 per cent of the gross taxation revenue. This burden, it was asserted, is working to the detriment of the city in driving industries away and by making home ownership by the small wage earner a difficult proposition.

While the taxpayers are urging a reduction and readjustment of the tax schedules, the council and finance officers are trying to figure how to make up the deficit, and unless tax receipts increase during the remaining three months of 1929 at an exceptional rate the deficiency will have to be met out of 1930 revenues.

It has been suggested by W. B. Hadley, city auditor, that in any agreement made with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company for the operation of the city-owned Broad Street Subway, a minimum rental of \$200,000 a month be asked, also that subway carrying charges be refinanced to shift the burden on subway loans instead of on tax receipts.



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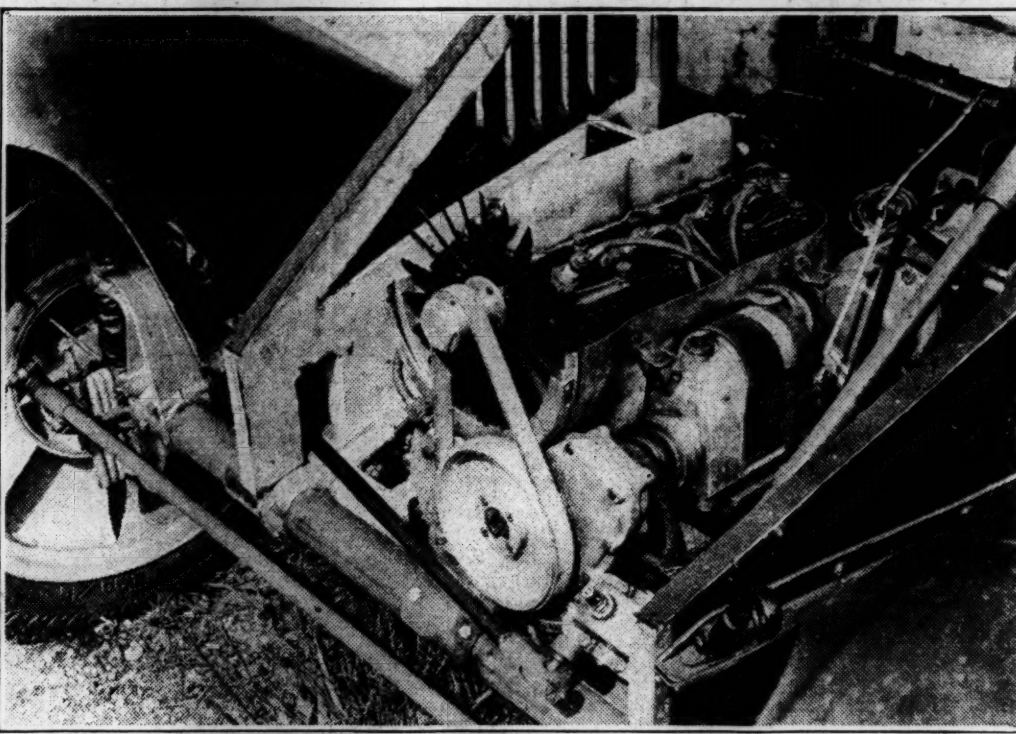
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tainment. The Revellers, however, hardly lived up to their usual mark. Their arrangement of "Old Man River" as a jerkily humorous affair was not particularly happy in effect. The treatment accorded "Lover Come Back to Me" was not quite all that it deserved either.

At the conclusion of the program the announcer revived the old custom of inviting letters of appreciation or criticism, as a reward for which he offered a surprise gift. The encouragement of this habit of radio applause is quite worth while. In the theater the public can indicate the type of thing it really enjoys by its patronage as registered at the box office. In the case of radio, however, the only means of encouraging radio-casters to provide more of the best things is to prove by this means that they are appreciated. D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used, in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain" is the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 8

World Series Baseball

Chicago (Columbia-Philadelphia) Athletics (CBS, WEAF and WJZ Chains transcontinental). Opening game of the series from Wrigley Field, Chicago, with Graham McNamee at the "mike" for the NBC and "Ted" Husing for CBS. 2 p. m.

Concert Artists

Marlo Chalmers, lyric tenor (Eveready-WEAF) Chain transcontinental. San Francisco of the Chicago Opera Company singing among the stars of his famous arias, "Vesti la Giubba," from "Pagliacci," and "Quella O Quella" from "Rigoletto." Symphony orchestra under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret. 9 p. m.

Julia Glass, pianist; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada-CBS). Surely anyone who has heard "Roxie" has heard Miss Glass' forceful playing at sometime. 10 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Louise Bave, soprano; Taylor Buckley and Irving Kaufman, baritone (Michelin-WEAF Chain). The "Aragonaire" from "Carmen" in popular program. George Hymer, tenor; United Symphony Orchestra (CBS). Foerster, Strauss and Tosti by Mr. Hymer. 8 p. m.

California Program (Libby-WJZ Chain transcontinental). The languid period under Spanish dominion, the days of '10, and the bustle of today. Dan Gridley, a native of California, sings four songs. 8:30 p. m.

"Pinfold Family" (Parker-NBC Pacific). Localists and instrumental ensemble.

Orchestra

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Tribute to James Whitcomb Riley. "The Hoosier Poet." 8 p. m.

"Jokers" (Savannah-WJZ, WBZ). Musical humor, sentimental and popular. 6:30 p. m.

Schlumber Music (WJZ Chain). Just two, Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" and Handel's "Largo." 11:15 p. m.

"Dream Boat" (CBS). To the land of slumber by Emory Deutsch and his ensemble. 11:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

"Highlanders" (Jeddo - WJZ Chain). Current music with some old times. Milton Cross, NBC announcer, as tenor soloist. 7 p. m.

Male trio: instrumental quartet; Victor Arden's Orchestra. (Prophylactic-

TINY MOTORCAR BORROWS DESIGN FROM AIRPLANE

No Axles, No Chassis, Used
on 'Baby' Automobile
—To Cost \$200

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The "baby" automobile, invented by James V. Martin of the Martin Aeroplane Factory, Garden City, L. I., is attracting widespread interest here because of its

diminutive size and the unusual features of its design. Mr. Martin estimates that production of 2000 a day would enable him to sell them at a retail price of \$200 each.

The "baby" car is not a scaled-down model of a larger automobile but gains its simplicity through the application of airplane design. Mr. Martin explained to a Christian Science Monitor correspondent:

"The unique features of my patent," he said, "are the absence of chassis and axles and the attachment of the wheels directly to the body by rubber aviator cord, like airplane wheels. This dispenses entirely with the conventional springs and is known as independent springing. Each wheel takes its own bumps" without transmitting the shock to the body."

The tiny motorcar has only four constructional units. The first is the body which has a reinforced lower portion that takes the place of the chassis frame. The wheels form the second unit. Each is attached to the body by a separate bracket which has a slot that permits it to move up and down independently. The third unit is the power plant, including a starter, and is fastened to the body with four bolts. The air-cooled engine is similar to that in conventional automobiles but much smaller, with a piston displacement of 45 cubic inches compared with 201 cubic inches for a Ford engine. The fourth unit is the conventional steering gear.

The connection between the motor and the wheels is by a short drive shaft which runs back directly from the transmission to a housing containing the worm drive and differential. This is mounted at a point between the two rear wheels as in the ordinary car, but it is fastened directly to the body instead of floating on the springs. From this housing two short shafts on universal joints run out from either side to the rear wheels, where they are connected by another set of universal joints. Thus the unsprung weight is cut down to a minimum which accounts for the easy riding of the car, despite its small size and weight.

**SCOTCH BIBLE SOCIETY
EXTENDS INFLUENCE**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—At a meeting of the directors of the National Bible Society of Scotland held here recently, mention was made of the fact that the society's pioneer agent in the Sahara, Dugald Campbell, had ridden on camels many hundreds of miles through the desert and had circulated many copies of the Scriptures among Moors, Arabs, and Turkeys.

It was stated at the meeting that Ian H. D. Findlay had been ap-

pointed to help in the steadily increasing work in China where over 3,000,000 Scriptures had been circulated in nine months. The society decided to take part in the newly formed Million Testament League for Latin America, and assumed responsibility for 200,000 Spanish New Testaments, which will be printed in Glasgow.

Soviet Leader Speaks of Possible Warfare

MOSCOW (P)—In a notable speech today at the congress of Soviet trade unions, Clement Voroshiloff, Commissar for War and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, declared the Soviet Union is surrounded on all sides by powerful class enemies, who are ready to attack Russia at any moment.

"War in the future will be a very serious and complicated trouble, involving not only enormous bodies of infantry and cavalry, but also modern airplanes ready to act under any weather condition. We must construct our economic system in such a way as to be ready at any moment to ward off the attack of our enemies. This is why we must strengthen our army and navy at the same time that we develop our economic structure."

"The quality of our production is an essential factor in the success of our struggle for socialism. The discipline in our factories must be as strict as it is in our armies. All our factories and industrial enterprises would be prepared for war."

M. Voroshiloff said the Soviet Union would fulfill its five-year program for economic reconstruction sooner than had been expected. He predicted Russia would ultimately equal and even surpass other powers in the industrial and economic fields.

VOTING MACHINE USE UP IN PENNSYLVANIA

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Adoption of voting machines will be voted upon in 36 of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania Nov. 7. The question will be placed on the ballot in most of the state centers of population, including Philadelphia, Allegheny County, in which Pittsburgh is located, and in the anthracite and bituminous coal counties where complaints of election fraud and irregularities have been reported frequently.

It is estimated by the Pennsylvania Elections Association that about 75 per cent of the State's voting population resides in the counties, cities, boroughs and townships in which the question will be submitted. In 18 counties the vote will be taken county-wide adoption of the machines and in 18 others the question will be placed on the ballot for parts of counties.

NEW YORK ROAD BUYS ELECTRIC ENGINES

NEW YORK—Forty electric switching locomotives have just been ordered by the New York Central Railroad for use in its West Side freight service, where the tracks are to be electrified soon. The locomotives represent an expenditure of \$5,000,000. The order follows one recently given for 35 oil-electric engines costing more than \$4,000,000 for use in the same vicinity.

Coincident with this, L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson, announced plans for the construction of a steam locomotive of 500 pounds pressure, which will cost about \$125,000.

Buffalo Proves Back Yards Can Be Made Into Efficient Playgrounds

Annual Contest Develops Ways in Which Child Can
Best Be Guided Along Paths of Achievement
—Various Designs Are Exhibited

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Prizes have just been awarded by the Buffalo City Planning Association for the best back yard playgrounds entered in the association's third contest for yards made into the most attractive and interesting places for children to play.

More than 50 playgrounds were entered in the contest, and practically every one showed great ingenuity in giving excellent play facilities in a small space.

Three prizes were awarded in each of the nine councilmanic districts. One of the most original and unusual playgrounds was that of Mrs. Frank Wallace. Though the yard was not large, an effect of spaciousness was given by painting scenery in the modernistic note on the back yard fence. The play apparatus, which included everything from a wading pool to swings and rings, was all home-made and painted a harmonizing color of buff and red.

How well the City Planning Association has built up enthusiasm for the idea of these back yard play-

grounds was indicated by the complete model of an ideal back yard playground constructed by George Smith, whose back yard for three years has won the first prize in its district. This model will be placed on exhibit.

Betty McCoy, another first prize winner, took a chief part in constructing her own playground. A very realistic playhouse, with artistically constructed furniture made of burl, a miniature garden and clay-modeled toys and dishes were part of her work.

In speaking of the contest, Miss A. Edmore Cabana, chairman of the back yard playground contest, said that it brought home to the citizens of Buffalo that garages can be made into attractive playhouses as well as serving their original purpose; that yards can be made more attractive than the streets, and that parents and children can work together to achieve real playgrounds easily accessible.

First prize winners were: Clara and Clayton Beisiegel, Mrs. Frank Wallace, George Smith, Mrs. J. O. Chaffee, Milton J. Blanchard, George Battaglia, Miss Miriam H. Raymond, Betty McCoy, Billie Degan.

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ARAB ATTACK ON JEWS DUE TO SINGLE GROUP

Opposition to Zionists Due
to One of Many Classes
Assembled in Palestine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
JERUSALEM—It is a mistake to imagine that all the Arabic-speaking people of Palestine are strongly opposed to the Zionist policy. Most of the opposition has come from the landowners and effendi class, supported by town-dwelling Syrians and represented by the Moslem-Christian Association. Although the Arab executive has claimed to represent the whole Arabic-speaking population, it really represents little more than the views of one particular class, together with those who have, through the necessity, come under its influence.

It is customary to refer to Palestine in a general way as being populated by Arabs and Jews. To refer to all Arabic-speaking peoples as Arabs is quite incorrect. The Arabic-speaking people of Palestine—about 90 per cent of the population—are divided into three groups. There are the Bedouin or nomad tribes, who are the only true Arabs in the country, with the exception of a few old Arab families—such as El Hussein and El Khalid—who live in the larger towns. There are the Fellahin, or settled cultivators of the soil, who are probably in part descended from the ancient Canaanites, and whose only resemblance to the Bedouin is that they both speak Arabic. The Bedouins are a pure race, while the Fellahin are mixed, and a Bedouin sheikh would deeply resent being classed with the Fellahin of Palestine. Then there are the Syrians, or town-dwellers, who are a mixed race. They can usually be recognized from the fact that they wear the tarboosh.

Bedouins and Their Tents
The Bedouins are of a warlike disposition, fine looking, with good features and renowned for their hospitality. They live for the most part in tents and are organized in tribes. The Fellahin, on the other hand, are a kindly people of extreme ignorance and desiring only peace to carry on their slow and antiquated cultivation of the soil, but on occasions they can be raised to a high pitch of fanaticism. But the Syrians of the towns, who are mixed with European civilization, belong no more to Palestine than to any other part of the Levant.

The greater part of the non-Jewish population are Moslems, although there is a good percentage of Christians, with smaller proportions of Druses, Maronites, and Samaritans. A certain percentage of the Syrians and Fellahin belong to the Christian communities of the Greek Orthodox, Roman and Anglican churches. Most of these Arabic-speaking Christians belong to the Maronite sect, which has been Christian from the earliest times, and it is safe to assert that those who inhabit Bethlehem and the surrounding villages have held their Christianity from Apostolic times.

Not Interested in Politics
The vast majority are the Fellahin, who take no interest in politics and are indifferent to what goes on outside their own particular sphere. These really constitute the "people of Palestine." The town-dwelling Arabs, or Syrians, form an entirely different political entity. These are the effendis, professional men and traders. Apart from these are the old Arab families, nobles and large landowners. From a political standpoint, the Bedouin need not be taken into account.

The Jews of Palestine, who are rapidly acquiring the use of the Hebrew tongue, may be divided into the original Jewish inhabitants, the early Jewish settlers and the Zionist immigrants. While the two former are in many cases fine examples of the human race and good cultivators of the land, the latter are a mixed collection from most of the countries of Europe and America, which requires a good deal of sorting out.

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bred and therefore little suited to agricultural work, which is the only real industry of Palestine, yet it is surprising how some of them have adapted themselves to the conditions of farm life.

New Zealand Tries Reforming Prisoners

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—In the opinion of some reformers, New Zealand is not moving quickly enough with the times in new methods of penology, but that the Prisons Department is imbued with the reformative as opposed to the retributive spirit is shown by the annual report of the Controller-General of Prisons.

Experience shows that the greater privileges now being given to prisoners are bearing fruit in better discipline and greater industry. "The object of all prison treatment and training should be not solely to make them (the inmates) good prisoners but if possible good citizens. Around the idea hinges the development of the honor system and the reposing of greater degrees of trust in the prisoner." The Controller cites the holding of summer camps in connection with the Borstal institution at Invercargill, when for ten days some 60 lads were under canvas entirely on their honor. "Another example of the application of the new policy is the establishment of social committees of prisoners at the farm camps. The consensus among those with experience in dealing with prisoners is that trust stimulates self-respect. The number of commitments to prison between the ages of 20 and 25 shows a marked reduction."

The Prisons Department also realizes that care of the prisoner should not cease when his term is up. "Unless a prisoner on discharge is enabled to obtain employment and rehabilitation himself, the efforts in prison to reform him or to stimulate in him habits of industry are likely to be futile and misspent."

British to Work for Rail Electrification

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
LONDON—The Minister of Transport has appointed an expert committee to inquire into the problem of the general electrification of British railways. Lord Weir will be chairman. The committee will be made up of Sir Ralph Wedgwood, who is general manager of the London and North Eastern Railway, and Sir William McLintock, auditor of the Central Electricity Board. Colonel Trench, the secretary of the committee, is one of the inspecting officers of railways.

This committee will have nothing to do with the electrification of suburban lines, much of which round London has already been successfully carried out, while much is still in progress. Presumably the whole matter rests on the question of how cheaply electricity can be produced. Britain's means of producing electricity is dependent entirely on her coal supply. Of cheap water power there is none.

SCOTS TOWN FACES TRAMWAY PROBLEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
AYR, Scotland—At a recent meeting of Ayr Town Council attention was drawn to a deficit of £6899 on the year's working of the tramway undertaking. It was stated that while it would be less burdensome to run the tramways than to scrap them, as long as the annual loss was less than the debt charges, it was clear that the rolling stock and parts of the track would not last more than a few years, and the Town Council must soon decide its municipal transport policy.

A sub-committee recommended that the tramways be scrapped and an application made to Parliament for power to run buses. The parent committee, however, recommended that the decision be delayed for six months, and the Council adopted this recommendation.

RARE BIRDS USE SHEFFIELD SANCTUARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
SHEFFIELD, Eng.—It is stated here that the bird sanctuary which the Sheffield Corporation established in Ecclesall Woods, which the corporation purchased at the beginning of the year, has been successful. Many of the nesting boxes placed in various parts of the sanctuary have already been used by the birds. Among them are many uncommon species which breed in the wood before the sanctuary was established.

The sanctuary houses four pairs of owls, several pairs of kestrel and sparrow hawk, lesser-spotted woodpeckers, and turtle doves, and many other birds, while a pair of nightjars are occasional visitors.

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Account Book of Early Days



Relief on Black Obelisk from Nimrud, Recording Tribute of the Prince of Guran to Shalmaneser II, Assyrian, 860-824 B. C. The Original is in the British Museum.

Ancient Monument Builders Linked to Boy Who Carves Names

HALF a guinea is the fee paid by the departing Etonian to have his name inscribed upon a wall as a public record of his one-time presence at the school. To write it up himself and keep his half-guinea would no doubt give him live satisfaction. Who among us does not understand in some measure the plea felt by Smith Minor as he illicitly carves his name upon his desk or some other unauthorized spot? And understanding, we sympathize with the Etonian deprived of that extra pleasure, as well as of the joy of putting his own individual touch into the characters of his name.

It is no new phase, it is an age-old instinct of humanity, this desire to perpetuate one's name and record. The names of the Emperor Hadrian and other Greek and Roman visitors still adorn the feet and legs of the Vocal Memnon, one of the two great Colossi that, well-nigh 2000 years later, still gaze serenely across the green fields of Luxor toward the rising of the sun. From these scribbles too we learn of Hadrian's wife, Sabina, that her "visage was inflamed with wrath" on finding that the so-called Singing Memnon did not always sing at dawn.

And centuries before Hadrian's visit, Tut-ankh-Amen and the other Pharaohs had had tomb cut for themselves in the everlasting hills barely more than a mile away, where their names and images were duplicated and reduplicated upon the walls so as to insure to them satisfaction that their entity, or "ka," should never cease to exist. The Italian tourist, who in 1827 or thereabouts climbed to the highest point that he could reach to carve his name beside that of Ramesses the Great on the wall of the near-by temple, was animated by the same desire as the mighty Pharaohs.

To the modern educated mind, to write up one's name oftentimes seems a piece of puerile conceit. But to the archaeologist that human urge has proved of very real assistance. By its means the expedition working at Ur-of-the-Chaldees has been aided most remarkably in its task of unraveling the fascinating history of the city of Abraham with its changes of dynasties and many conquerors. For each kingly builder had baked clay cones or bricks bearing his name and titles inserted in the walls. And often there followed a statement, couched in decidedly self-satisfied terms, of the king's deeds of piety: "To Nannar (the Moon-god), his beloved King, Bur-Sin, the king of Ur, the king of the four quarters of the world, built this

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GREEKS OBTAIN FOREIGN FUNDS TO AID FISHERIES

Study of Habitat of Tunny
May Put Industry on
Sounder Basis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
ATHENS—Measures to put the fishing business on a sounder basis with the hope of increasing the general output of fish caught in Greek waters have been taken by the Government recently. It has signed an agreement with a group of foreign capitalists, under which a society has been formed to make detailed researches in Greek waters for three years in order to discover the chief haunts of the tunny. Before the expiration of this period the society is to indicate at most five such points and will install plants for the preparation and marketing of this fish.

The exploitation of the locations indicated will be left to the society for a period of 40 years, after which time all the installations will pass to the Greek state, which will not only have the right to the fish caught, but will also participate in the profits.

The fact that such a concession has been given to a foreign society has disturbed the Greek circles directly interested in the fishing business. According to the assurance given by the Government, however, the concession is by no means a monopoly. All Greeks, individually or in groups, who have so far been engaged in the fishing trade, are left free to continue their business as before. The new foreign society, they declare, will be engaged chiefly in trapping tunnies which hitherto have passed through the Greek waters unmolested.

Although Greece possesses a vast coast line and extensive fishing waters, the annual catch of fish is not sufficient to meet all the requirements of the country. Every year quantities of prepared fish are imported, especially from England.

GREEKS BUY DESTROYERS
ATHENS, Greece (AP)—The Grecian Government has ordered from Italy two destroyers, each to cost \$1,125,000.

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GIFT TO COLLEGE ANNOUNCED
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
GLASGOW—At a recent meeting of the governors of the West of Scotland Agricultural College in Glasgow an announcement was made that Lord Woolington had given a donation of £5000 toward the college's extension scheme at Auchencroft and in Glasgow.

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THE HOME FORUM

News and the Bee Woman

AT THE present moment I am wishing that some magazine editor would ask me to contribute to a symposium on the topic, "People That Interest Me," or "Persons I Should Like to Meet." For I think that I could surprise that editor, and the surprising of such people is not only pleasant but a public service. No doubt he would expect me to write about Mussolini, Henry Ford, G. Bernard Shaw, or some other individual of wide celebrity, and when he found me dilating instead upon a person who is not even "in the news," who has never done or said or written anything to attract the slightest journalistic attention, he would first frown, then smile, and at last, perhaps, begin to wonder and to think. And I hold that a man performs a rare and high public benefaction who sets a magazine editor to thinking and wondering.

The fact that I have not yet been asked for such a contribution does not discourage me, for I have often encountered this reluctance on the part of editors to accept my view of things. If they do not care to be surprised, well, that is enough for me. But I am profoundly interested just now in a certain individual. There is a person whom I should like to meet.

I heard of her for the first time only four days ago, but my thoughts have returned to her so constantly in every interval of leisure that it seems to me now as though I had known her for years. Although I have never seen her, she comes before me more vividly than the familiar figures of Henry Ford, G. Bernard Shaw, and Mussolini. Although I have never heard her speak, I feel that I know her thoughts. I surmise her opinions of this and that, I know her scale of values, I understand what things seem negligible to her and what things she considers important. Our acquaintance, although it is entirely on my side, has made rapid progress during these four days, and yet this is all I actually know of her: that she has lived for many years in a deserted village of southern Connecticut with no company except that of a collie dog and ten hives of bees.

How much we can infer about a human being upon the basis of a few hints such as these! Bare and insignificant as the facts may seem, they are as revealing as a searchlight. They set the fancy racing. I am better acquainted with the woman they depict than I am with many persons whose autobiographies I have read. Shakespeare, over whom I have been pondering these many years, is still an enigma to me; but I know this woman whose name I have never heard, this silent, moving, strange and perplexing to me, the Bee Woman is clear and familiar; the things they do and the words they say are to me remote and amazing and mysterious, but the ways and the words of the Bee Woman are such as I comprehend, when I read of her in the pages upon the people who are "in the

news." I have to secure an appointment beforehand, and our conversation, ten minutes in length, is confined to one topic, usually dull and unimportant, but when I go out into southern Connecticut to find the Bee Woman she shall talk the sun down and the stars up while sitting under a New England apple tree with the hum of her bees all about us and the dog dog racing through the long grass and we shall talk about important things.

First of all, if I can manage to lead the conversation, we shall talk about the deserted village itself, the causes that led to the abandonment of it by this family and by that. Thus, by easy stages, we shall approach the reasons and causes that led the Bee Woman herself to stay on there alone, year after year, asking nothing of the outer world but forgetting the world and the people in the solitude of the village. Now and then, for all that her loneliness foregoes, we shall talk in her own language—and whether that be simple and unbookish or subtly intellectual and profound I do not care at all—about the trials of solitude and their sufficient consolation, about the long winter nights when silence creeps close to the one lighted house and stares steadily in at the windows, about what the winter night says to the heart of a listener and what the heart finds to answer. Now and then, as we talk, we shall gaze necessarily upon the affairs of the outer world and we shall mention some of the things that seem important there—things, I mean, such as those that are "played up" in newspapers—and when we mention these things we shall laugh. For many matters that the world takes very seriously indeed and things that even I try to pull a long face over when discussing them in most companies, will certainly be simply ludicrous to the Bee Woman, as they are, in fact, to me also. Suppose that one or the other of us inadvertently mentions Big Business or speaks the name of a multi-millionaire. Why then, there will go up a sudden storm of hilarity, so that the collie dog will come back to his mistress on the run to share her delight and the bees will think of distant thunder.—Oh, there are compensations for living in a deserted village, and among these are to be counted a greater ease in seeing things as they are and freedom to laugh out loud whenever one is amused. I expect good talk and laughter when I go to visit the Bee Woman.

For I do intend to visit her. Ninety-nine in the hundred of one's social encounters are governed by mere hit-or-miss, but when the hundredth chance comes of finding someone of our own sort, there is no time to hesitate and pester; we should make for that one person as straight as a homing pigeon. And just at present I choose out of all Connecticut, or rather out of all these United States, one person with whom I feel assured that I can laugh and talk and be silent understandingly. Already, to be sure, I know half a dozen such persons, but I am eager to add the Bee Woman.

Caution might suggest, if I gave it a chance, that I should do well to save her as an ideal and not bring her to the test of actual acquaintance. Caution would say, if I were in a mood to listen, that the Bee Woman had remained in her deserted village merely for lack of what she may call "gumption," that she will have no conversation at all and no powers of considerable laughter. Caution is whispering to me at this moment that Wordsworth made so fine a poem about the Solitary Reaper only because he saw her from a great distance, could not hear the words she sang, and did not stop to talk to her. That is the way Caution always talks—stupidly, unadventurously, without imagination, and I seldom listen to what it says except when I am contemplating a visit to a millionaire. The Bee Woman, I feel quite certain, never listens to Caution at all, but hearkens rather to the hum of her bees among the apple blossoms, to the whispers of little winds across the bending grass, and to the old voice of Silence.

I have had enough, for a season, of the excellent and quite indispensable people who look before they leap, overcount their chickens before the eggs are hatched, realize that a stitch in time saves nine and that a used key is always bright. I like many of these earnest folk who plough deep while sluggards sleep and who are while they are waiting, but I have long since abandoned any thought I may once have had that all the virtues are with them. The maxims of *Poor Richard's Almanac* that have served the sines of American pioneers are well enough in their time and place, but not when they are used to clear the road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, now that our mountains are tunneled and our rivers spanned, it seems to me time for us to remember a different kind of maxim altogether, older and wiser and less strenuous, less worldly, advocating contentment and recalling the blessings of peace. I am sure the Bee Woman will have a large collection of such sayings, and I long to hear them from her mouth. The news of the day, if I should accept it at face value, would suggest that the chief concern of a normal and successful human being is the acquisition of money in large and impressive quantities and that the next most important concern is the spending of money in a lavish, ostentatious way. It happens that I do not agree with either of these two suggestions, but in my disagreement I seem to be almost alone in my generation. The news presses more and more upon my opposition, threatening to overwhelm it by mass and number, so that I figure all America is against me. What I need most of all is to discover one person who thinks and almost alone in my generation, who feels about these matters somewhat as I do. I have strong hopes of the Bee Woman.

Disclosure

Indian summer mellow now
The autumn of her face,
And all the past is sympathy,
The present grace.

And even while the morrow brings
Winter to her hair,
Something eternal in her eyes
Shines clearer there.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

After the excitement, not to mention the trials and tribulations, of crossing the river in overloaded rowboats and sailboats, just imagine how swift and comfortable the first steamboat must have seemed to Brooklyn and Long Island travelers. She was called the Nassau and made her first trip Sunday, May 10, 1814. On Monday morning the Long Island Star reported the event:

“Last commenced running the new beautiful steamboat Nassau as a ferry boat between New York and Brooklyn. This noble boat surpassed the expectations of the public in the rapidity of her movements. Her trips varied from five to twelve minutes,

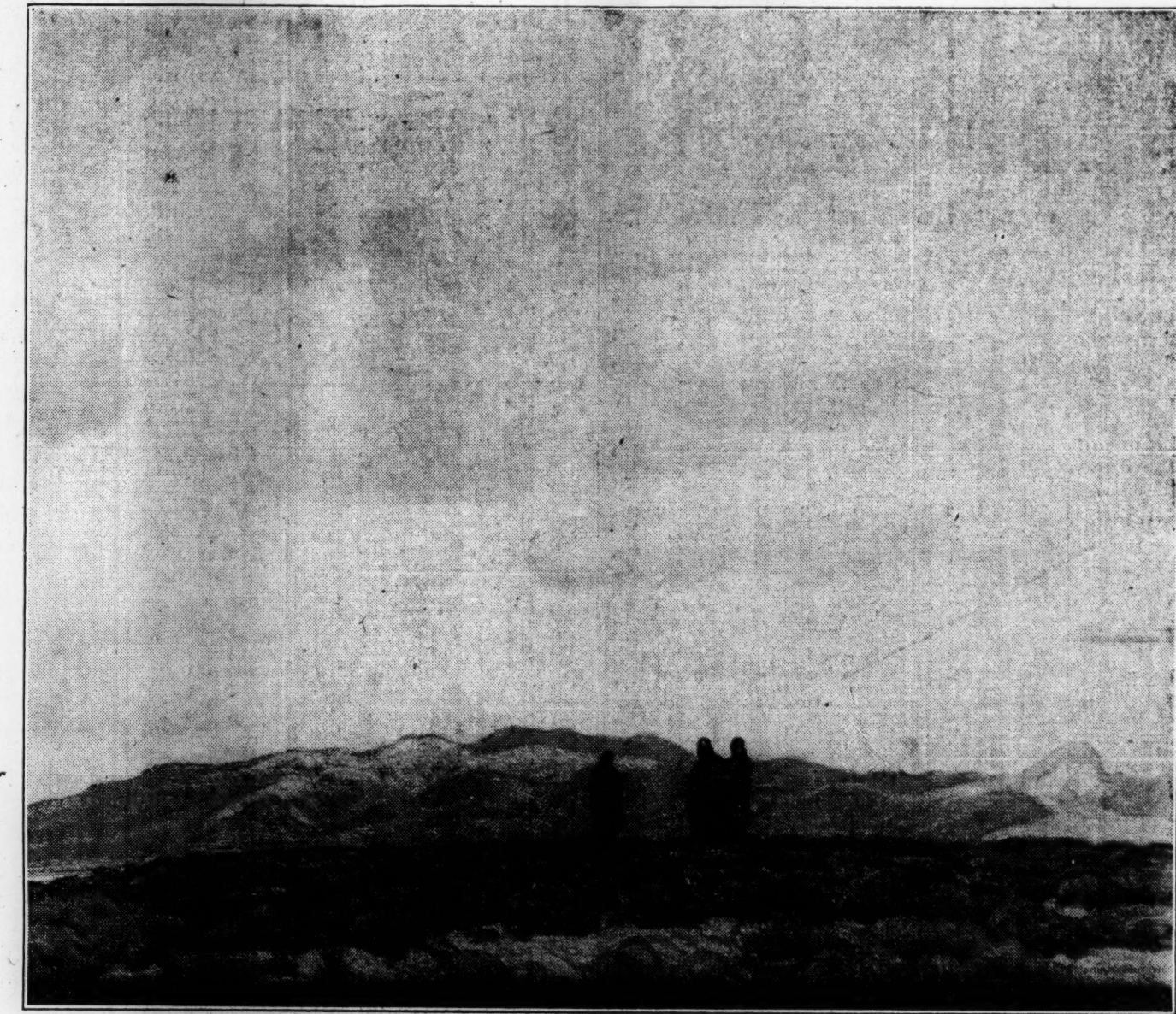
according to the tide and weather. The inhabitants of Long Island particularly will find this a most interesting improvement; as the ferries heretofore, however well conducted, have been inconvenient and to many a subject of dread. Carriages and wagons, however crowded, pass on and off the boat with the same facility as in passing on a bridge. There is a spacious room below where passengers may be secure from the weather.

On June 29 people were offered “rational and refined pleasure” in a moonlight excursion up the river in the Nassau. The Star later reported: “The beautiful steamboat, Nassau, having been fitted up for an excursion

of pleasure, received on board about two hundred and fifty persons, principally inhabitants of Brooklyn, and also an excellent band of music from New York, and left the slip amid the huzzas of an admiring multitude. She was beautifully illuminated, and moved majestically on the water, streaming the white waves in the rear by force of her excellent machinery. The moon shone forth with a kindly radiance. . . . As she passed up the East River near the city, multitudes assembled on the docks, and cheered responsive to the enlivening music of the band. On the water were multitudes of small rowboats, with people of all colors and both sexes, vainly striving to keep

up with the steam boat and catch the droppings of the music and merriment which prevailed on board. On her return, when near the flag staff on the Battery, her way was stopped awhile—when the brisk, the bold, the young, the gay, mingled in the sprightly dance. The boat proceeded some distance up the North River, and on her return again stopped at the Battery to serenade the crowds.

This is a refinement, a luxury of pleasure unknown to the Old World. . . . Europe in vain may look at home for any parallel. The captain, lordly as old Neptune, drives his splendid car regardless of wind or tide, and is able to tell with certainty the hour of his return.—From “Long Island’s Story,” by JACQUELINE OVERTON.



“The Mystic Land.” From a Painting by E. Martin Hennings.

Reproduced with Permission of the Artist

The Manchester Weavers

On the open porch of their high-perched home the Manchester Weavers sat rocking in the cool of the evening—the stroking his long white beard; she finding employment in a basket of woolen socks.

Behind them towered a mountain, to the slope of which their rambling white farmhouse seemed to cling with tenacious fingers. A wide field of steps clambered up from the road past a large bed of varicolored sweet peas, as though urging the house to leave the mountainside and slip off into the valley. Yet for all its seemingly precarious location, the ancient building bore an air of permanency. Not unlike a weathered and wind-bitten pine whose searching roots have made it a part of the rocks to which it clings, the old house had identified itself with its surroundings and taken on something of the fortitude and stability of the hills.

The Manchester Weavers had long made the place their home, yet the house was aged many years before these two had left their looms. Jane and Hilary discovered it on one of their first rambles in the neighborhood; but it was not until they set out one evening to follow the call of a whippoorwill that they became acquainted.

Jane paused in the road to exclaim over the sweet pear, oblivious to the ancient couple on the porch. Hilary, less oblivious, looked up and grinned as sheepishly as a man who has been caught trailing a bird note. It was the sweet pear, however, that attracted the introductions, and presently four rocking-chairs were making a quartet of motion on the rain-washed boards.

“Splendid view, sir,” said Hilary, turning to Mr. Manchester Weaver, and indicating with a sweep of his arm the panorama of hills and valleys spread out below. “I expect that’s why you settled here.”

The master weaver ruminated a moment before replying.

“Well, sir,” he finally volunteered, “Mollie wanted a cow.”

Jane and Hilary exchanged puzzled glances. Between them there had been much speculation regarding the weavers ever since they had been informed of the couple’s early occupation. When all the words were flooded in the cities, they wondered what had induced these two skillful and well-paid workers to take up the arduous, solitary existence of hill-road farmers?

“Yes, sir,” repeated the master weaver, “Mollie wanted a cow.”

Ridiculously simple, that answer, but what did it mean? “Y’ see,” he went on, “Mollie and me had worked goin’ on thirty years in the mills, and Mollie had been ‘ankering’ for a cow all that time. We couldn’t see much sense in givin’ up the mills, though. Allus had a likin’ for the looms. Allus fancied the feel of good, honest cloth. We ‘ad a nice home in Manchester; steady work; an’ was layin’ somethin’ by. Didn’t seem sensible to give it up for a cow. So we put the idea on one side an’ stuck to the looms. Now and then we’d ‘ire a rig an’ drive out into the country. And once in a while we’d see a place that looked fair ‘omely to us, an’ Mollie’d

say something about its bein’ a prime place for cows. We never thought serious of leavin’ the mills, though. But Mollie’s cow won in the end—the cow an’ that.”

The Manchester weaver paused and gazed out over the valley. Across the road at the foot of the lawn’s slope was a huge red barn, so companionably near the road that wisps of hay from its mow crept under the sliding doors and wandered errantly into the ruts of the highway. Beside it was the cattle yard and, following a rough avenue of trees, the cow path to the pasture where juniper bushes ran riot in the intervals between the scrub pines. Below, the meadows spread out with gentle undulations to the valley’s floor, and then forests again took up the climb. Around the nose of a hill blue-etched in the distance, a single white spire marked a hidden hamlet; and, farther on, winding up an opposite slope, a narrow thread of road-way dropped careless stitches past a boxlike schoolhouse, to become lost in a group of conifers silhouetted against the sky.

“Yes, sir,” resumed the weaver, “it fancied that had something to do with it. Still, I dunno. Maybe it might have been different if the mills ‘adn’t changed. Y’ see folks kept pillin’ into the cities; mills kept growin’; new machinery began to take the place of old ways; fabrics got cheaper to meet competition; and shoddy came minded to come in. Mollie and I don’t fancy shoddy much, so durin’ a strike we ‘ired a rig and one day drove up to this place. This old house was standin’ ‘ere dignified and solid as she is now, an’ I pulled up the ‘orse and looked off across that valley. I sat there quite a spell just lookin’ an’ then I said to Mollie: ‘Gal, I don’t see no shoddy here; this is all wool an’ a yard wide.’

“A farmer came out of the barn down there—younghest sort of feller. ‘Mister,’ he says, ‘is this place for sale?’ I reckon she can be bought,” says he. An’ so I gave the reins to Mollie and ‘im an’ me went over the place and talked price. After a while I came back to the rig.

“Mollie,” says I, ‘you get your cow.’”

Cloud Pageantry

Solemn and gray, the immense clouds of even Pass on their towering unperturbed way Through the vast whiteness of the rain-swept heaven,

While below the hawthorn smile like milk splashed down From Noon’s blue pitcher over mead and hill;

The adored distance is so dim with flowers It seems itself some coloured cloud made still;

O how the clouds this dying daylight crown With the tremendous triumph of tall towers!

—WILFRED ROWLAND CHILDE, in “Ivory Palace.”

PAINTINGS of Indians by E. Martin Hennings are always impressive. They are fine and true in subject, executed with knowledge and apparently with facility. In “The Mystic Land,” the artist strikes a new note. He seems less interested than formerly in the actual things he is delineating and more concerned with the spirit of the subject.

The sky effects of New Mexico are unusually beautiful and dramatic. The Indian watches them reverently, for to him the moods of nature have great significance. Fine weather, indicating good crops, shows that his god, Shulana, is kindly disposed, but storm with lightning and thunder with accompanying destruction is an expression of the god’s displeasure. Thus the Indians try to appease their god with dances which are essentially ceremonial.

The watching figures are so small that in the large shadowed foreground of sagebrush, the vastness of the sky has been accentuated. The voluminous clouds pierced by the rays of a sunlight stream, roll up silently and majestically and portend to the Indian a spiritual force, which, though he does not understand, he keenly feels.

The Day

Dawn had come modestly clad in gray, banded faintly in rose. The wind had seemed a bit brusque in its greeting. It caught the thinning leaves from the thinning branches and bore them down the orchard lanes with a great show of fierceness only to swing back with a soft little song as dainty as a lullaby. But the Quakerlike dawn had remained unmoved and somber. Only the sudden gleam of the great glorious sun, thrusting back the curtains of the sky, awoke it from its meditative attitude. And what a change!

From horizon to horizon bent the blue and gold of Autumn. The brown of ripened shrubs climbed the hillside and limned the spent garden beds. The goldenrod flashed its torch on a vagabond march with the sunflower. The wild aster tossed a rowdy head that had forgotten the fresh beauty of its early blooming.

Nuts dropped in swift staccato from swaying boughs and the brooklet murmured incessantly in its progress over its pebbly bed. It was going, going in a sparkling happy haste, blinding by a silver cord the dreaming, sunlit hills.

The sweet, unforgettable scents that only Autumn can brew were freed at every footfall. The smoke of burning brush drifted up and clung with its delicious woody breath to hair and garments. Only the lengthening shadow had turned the gyp-sying feet to the homeward road.

How lovely had been the day! A loveliness tangible enough to stamp itself indelibly on the heart of the nature lover, yet too elusive to yield to the pencil that would catch and frame it in words. A golden day indeed!

Having reached this climax, he sat down amidst thunders of applause, and Miss Eileen promised to consider his suggestion. Some of the audience were at first puzzled as to what he could mean by “three miles of adolescents,” but soon came to the correct conclusion that it was his way of naming a “league.”

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

Our Village Orator

It is said that the Irish are good speakers, and Terence O’Reilly certainly is most entertaining. He is a small thin man of about fifty, with a powerful voice and a rich Connacht brogue. He has a great habit of falling suddenly into verse in the midst of his orations, and these improvisations are sometimes good. On every possible occasion he makes a speech and we always are glad to listen to him for, as he is not highly educated, his malapropisms are very amusing.

Our Squire’s eldest daughter, Eileen, had founded a Society for children which she called “The Ballytunna Eden Society” from its motto, suggested by Thady Sheridan, the schoolmaster,

“Make Ballytunna an Eden,
A little heaven below,
By scattering seeds of kindness,
For God would have it so.”

At the first meeting which was “open to the public,” she of course called on “Mr. O’Reilly” for a speech. He began at once: “Ladies and Gentlemen, and dear children, we are met together to investigate” (he meant inaugurate) “a most inauspicious society.” (Here Eileen gave a slight start, but soon recovered her composure, for she was quite accustomed to Terence’s way.) “I repeat it again a most inauspicious Society, and I challenge anyone here to deny it.” (Loud cheers.) “Well I say her Ladyship has done well to investigate this good work, and to begin with the children, for as the great poet Shakespeare has so inappositely told us, ‘As the bough is bent, so that does be glad to think that never again will any gossoon be catching and riding me ass without leave, for that would not be ‘scattering seeds of kindness,’ but quite the reverse; indeed, I will go so far as to say it would be quite un-terrace.” (Shouts of applause.) “But I feel sure you will agree that her Ladyship would do well to go a little farther in her inauspicious work and to let the older people, the adolescents is me meaning, rejoice her society.

“Now Your Honor, let me beg you As you see your work advance And the children busy working Give the older ones a chance. Let the adolescents help you In your inauspicious plan. Gather quick into your Eden Every Ballytunna man, Sure and every woman also Young and old and rich and poor Found three miles of adolescents And it will for aye endure.”

Having reached this climax, he sat down amidst thunders of applause, and Miss Eileen promised to consider his suggestion. Some of the audience were at first puzzled as to what he could mean by “three miles of adolescents,” but soon came to the correct conclusion that it was his way of naming a “league.”

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Our Common Needs

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEN may differ on many questions, small and great, pertaining to politics, civic affairs, art, literature, creeds, dogmas, and as to where to live and how to live; but there are at least two points on which it may be said that all mankind can agree, and these are the desire for health and the equally universal demand for happiness. No one wants to experience sickness, misery, chaos, home or business discords. And so, in varying ways, humanity has set itself the task of searching for and struggling to maintain these needed blessings.

Today, many a one who had come to regard health and happiness as too elusive to be permanently retained, has found that it is possible and natural to lay hold of both through Christian Science, which goes to the very root of the matter and teaches that all good, including health and happiness, originates in God, our loving Father, and that here and now He unstintingly pours forth good on all alike.

Regardless of any present sense of lack of health or of happiness, each one has a right to make a fresh start, for one can at all times turn to God and receive of His bountiful goodness. Christ Jesus taught the divine affluence and the universal love of God when in the Sermon on the Mount he said, “He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust.”

Heaven begins to appear to each one, not through death, but through a true understanding of God; and harmony unfolds in proportion to the individual’s desire to grasp and use more of good. Since God is the source of all good, good is inexhaustible. The supply of good is as unlimited

and abundant as its source. When one is willing, as a little child, to turn unreservedly to God, the heavenly Father, health and happiness are found to be natural and abundant.

It might be said, however, that if one expects to receive very little he may not immediately receive as much as another who has prepared his thought and is expecting to receive bountifully of God’s blessings. We should remember that good is infinite, and is for all. Health is a quality of Life, divine Mind; and when one realizes that God is the only Life, one begins to see that Life includes no fear or disease, no pain or misery. Evil could not be included in the nature of God. Health is not contingent on material conditions. The true realization of health depends on an understanding of God, and of man in His likeness.

In the same way happiness has been regarded as dependent on surroundings, friends, and material possessions. Christ Jesus taught that this is very far from being the basis on which happiness can be built. He said that it was through knowing the truth and keeping his commandments that true joy is found. In the fifteenth chapter of John we read the Master’s words, “These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full.”

Through her teachings Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has taught humanity how to make the commands and teachings of the Bible practical in everyday affairs. On page 261 of “Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures” she writes: “Breaking away from the mutations of time and sense, you will neither lose the solid objects and ends of life nor your own identity. Fixing your gaze on the realities spiritual, you will rise to the spiritual consciousness of being, even as the bird which has burst from the egg and preens its wings for a skyward flight.”

Thousands of men and women are breaking away from time-honored systems which seem to have built around them walls of sickness, joylessness, and depression, and are realizing that they can joyously work out the daily problems and enjoy health and happiness. The following verses of a hymn beautifully express the joy of finding harmony through yielding to the Father’s loving care:

“Father, Thou Joy of loving hearts,
Thou Fount of life, Thou Light of
From the best bliss that earth im-
parts,
We turn unflinching to Thee again.

“Thy truth unchanged hath ever stood;
Thou savest those that on Thee call;
To them that seek Thee Thou art good,
To them that find Thee, All in all.”

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AND

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the Scriptures

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute
Biographies.

Who: VICTOR HUGO.

Where: France.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: Probably the greatest
French poet of his age; a dramatist,
novelist, essayist and politician. For
the principal part of a century the
leading literary figure of France.

It is usually held that Hugo's stir-
ring childhood had a lasting effect
upon his artistic career. For his
father, who had espoused the cause
of Joseph Bonaparte, experienced the
sharp vicissitudes common in the
Napoleonic era. In the train of that
monarch the Hugo family went to
Naples, then to Madrid; impressions
of the Alps and of Italy, more vividly
impressions of Spain, clung to the
young son. Privileges, honors, titles
were heaped upon the father until
the position of the French in Madrid
became so precarious that the mother
and child were sent hastily back to
Paris. There the boy attended the
Pension Cordier, where he read voraci-
ously and began to write as well.

At the age of 14 he is said to have
declared that he would write a Chateau-
brant or nothing. For some years
thereafter he was something of an
infant prodigy; his writings accumu-
lated, he won prizes and distinctions
everywhere. At the age of 20 his first
volume of poems appeared and sold
1500 copies in the first four months,
in consequence of which Hugo re-
ceived a pension from the privy
purse which enabled him to marry.

With the success of "Hernani" he
achieved popular fame and fortune.
Much in the company of Voltaire,
Lamartine and Alfred de Vigny, he
soon found himself the head of a new
romantic movement in literature.

With the publication of "Notre
Dame de Paris" in 1831, Hugo be-
came a favorite in circles which
knew and cared little for poetry and
the romantic drama. He was a pro-
lific writer; he wrote, in verse, prose,
crowded each other for expression.
That he himself was almost wor-
shipped by the public bodied ill for
his naturally extreme egotism. His at-
tempt to enter politics was a decided
failure and resulted in his flight into
Belgium, his subsequent exile for 17
years. Yet the writing continued, as
it did upon his reappearance in Paris
after the establishment of the Re-
public. He was unquestionably a
great literary figure, though less
original and less dynamic than he
fancied. Victor Hugo was, however,
a master of language and, as some-
one has pointed out, "a great writer
rather than a great author."

A Word a Day

Subscriber

This word is more interesting than
we usually think as we commonly say
it, for a subscriber is one who signs
his name to something, thus binding
himself to the terms of what is writ-
ten above.

The Latin *sub*, "under," and *scri-
bere*, "to write," combine in this word.
In these days of conveniences and
substitutes we many times agree to
certain propositions without actually
subscribing to them by writing, but
are still bound as subscribers.

To sign one's name to a paper, as
a promise to give something, as a
certain sum of money, or to enter
one's name for a book, newspaper,
etc., these are authoritative ways of
becoming a subscriber, and the
writer to fulfill the contract.

In one sense a subscriber is one
who comes to terms with another on
a subject which has been under dis-
cussion. When the matter is settled,
confirmed, indorsed, both parties are
subscribers to it.

Accent the second syllable as sub-
scrib'-er. Sound the *u* as in circus, *i* as
in ice, *e* as in maker.

"A genuine subscriber is a sup-
porter."

Note: Webster's first choice is ac-
cepted as authority for pronunciation.—E.C.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material
in the Last Issue. They Are Answered
in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many persons are with-
in range of radiocasting sta-
tions?—Brevities 20

2. Of whom did Dr. Johnson
say: "His hearers could not
cough or look aside from
him without loss"?—Home
Forum 20

3. What proportion of the
American Telephone and
Telegraph Company's 454,
596 stockholders are women?
—Odds and Ends 20

4. How much valuable material
could be reclaimed from
London's annual 2,000,000
tons of refuse?—Editorial 20

5. What sensational land
purchase did Thomas Jefferson
accomplish during his presi-
dential term?—One Minute
Biographies 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

GOD has said, "I am Truth." He has never said,
"I am what you have been accustomed to be-
lieve."—ABELARD

The Children's Corner

Peggy Pink Prints

THE garden was gay and lovely
in the bright morning sunlight.
A new, sweet, spicy perfume
filled the air, causing the flowers to
prick up their heads and look about.
What fresh flower was opening now,
they wondered.

A pudgy pansy peered down from
a window box and sniffed the sweet
scent. "Oh, oh, oh! The pinks are be-
ginning to bloom!" she shouted.

"The pinks, the pinks, the pinks,"
echoed the other flowers, nodding
toward a bed of sweet buds.

Pretty Fanny Hollyhock from her
tall stalk watched the pinks spread-
ing their skirts and ironing out the
creases. Pink skirts they were, the
color of her own, but, oh, so very
small. And how daintily pinked were
their edges! And what a lovely band
of deep rose ran around the border.

Now, Fanny Hollyhock's pink silk
skirt was not pinked on the edge
and it had no border of deep rose.
Fanny looked at Peggy Pink care-
fully unfolding her tiny petals and
sniffed: "How Peggy Pink prints!"

"Do tell me about her," begged
Flora Morning-glory, who was so
dainty and neat that she would not
even look at the ground. "If she is
as pretty as her scent is sweet, she
must be lovely indeed."

Fanny Hollyhock flipped her pretty
skirts and said crossly: "Pretty,
proud and pert. If you wish to know
more stop being so silly and look
down for once."

The flowers gasped, astonished.
What had come over Fanny, pretty
Fanny Hollyhock, usually so gay and
happy!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Hurried Traveler

THE undertaking by Hermann Keyserling in the current Atlantic Monthly to characterize various centers of the United States as to the quality and extent of their culture is no task for a timid person. One can but admire both the Count's temerity and the extraordinary agility of his analytical processes. To hunt down and label the various "genius loci" of New York and San Francisco, of Virginia and Boston, of Minnesota and New Orleans, of Chicago and Los Angeles, in terms satisfactory to the denizens of these localities, would require a much longer sojourn than a few weeks, and keener insight into human nature than is possessed by even this versatile philosopher.

That the only really cultured atmosphere found in America today is that of Virginia recalls Dickens's statement that the purest English he found in America was in the Old Dominion. This may please the F. F. V.'s, if not the people of Denver and New Orleans or of Boston; but that he should omit any mention of New Haven, Cambridge, Princeton and other ancient seats of learning raises the question as to the type of culture he was seeking. Was it culture which results from refinement of the senses through moral and spiritual influences, or was it the culture which, while refining the human appetites, yet takes no cognizance of what Paul called the things which although eternal yet are not seen? Readers of the article can scarcely fail to conclude that it is the latter point of view which the writer has adopted.

Of the traditional superiority of the culinary art of New Orleans, he makes much. He says, "Owing to that tradition, even Americanism acquires a halo of beauty in New Orleans." Manifestly, he considers a cultivated and discriminating appreciation of food of more cultural value than education in the usual sense; and with the gentle art of eating, the Count closely associates the art of refined drinking. So high is placed the educated taste which enables one to discriminate between the vintages of wine that the author is constrained to say that the basis of Greek, Chinese and French culture—and in this category he would include all cultures—"was the sense for the quality of food and drink these nations possessed or possess."

Many there are who would find the superiority of these great races on a far higher plane. While the old saying that the way to one's heart is through his stomach may possess a modicum of truth, yet to trace the elevation of the race—for that is the beginning and end of culture—upon so purely physical a basis as appetite and its gratification is to lose sight completely of the great moral and spiritual values, the eternal forces, which operating in human consciousness, have elevated the race far above its lowly beginnings.

Valid exception can be taken to many of the characterizations which are primal to the great centers of the country. The, to him, unreal atmosphere of Los Angeles; the singularity of San Francisco; the utter absence of Anglo-Saxonism in Chicago; the dying culture of New England, all suggest a lack of depth of understanding which can be gained only by those who remain in a locality long enough to dig beneath the surface. Like many another hasty traveler, Count Keyserling draws erroneous conclusions from hurried glimpses of different sections of the country, conclusions which would very generally be reversed if he really grasped the underlying situations.

When October Comes

HOWEVER much one may seek to persuade himself that he is able to discover perfection and satisfying beauty in every recurring season, there comes, inevitably, to one whose habitat is somewhere in northern areas of the temperate zone, the conviction that October, of all the months, is richest in its completeness. A little journey in any direction away from the busy scenes of the city leads to where the alluring and almost endless panorama in color and shade unfolds in profigate richness and beauty. There comes, as one views its borders, even, the realization that here are evidences that what had been undertaken in the zeal of a new season has been finished to the satisfaction of a master artist. In fancy there is seen the limitless setting of a majestic studio in which a million persons stand in speechless admiration of the artist's handiwork.

Almost in a day or in a night the vast panorama has been spread from hill to valley and from valley to mountain side. Yesterday, where the browns and yellows and flaming reds are seen in profusion, shadings of green prevailed everywhere. Jack Frost must have traveled fast between sunset and dawn. His route is one with which he has long been familiar. Descendant and emissary of the Ice King, he seems always to have been able to adapt to his own uses some device more swift than the modern airplane.

But he is a friendly and a welcome seasonal invader. As he passes he exposes not alone the beauties of the painted groves and forests, but the yellowing pumpkins, the golden russets upon the burdened limbs, and the half-forgotten pathway that leads from the hedgerow beyond the creek to a sun-warmed hillside red with thorn-apples and dark with ripened haws.

Wild ducks rise from a pond formed by a bend in the river near a dilapidated flour mill, and in imagination the boy of a somewhat earlier period hears again the once familiar language of prairie fowl breakfasting at a friendly corn shock. Lowing yearlings belonging to a neighboring herd graze contentedly, evidently forgetful of the fact that it is not always summer.

Though the farmer has garnered the bulk of his crops, the harvest season evidently is not ended. Deep in the woods the little furry tribes are busy with their harvest. Nut trees are yielding their bounty ungrudgingly. In a more secluded spot known only to the inquisitive, a beaver colony is setting its village in order, repairing its dam and carrying to storage necessary food for winter.

Not until the lengthening shadows of the afternoon warn the wayfarer does he realize that his explorations have led him far afield. A deliberate detour through a thicket, along a stony hillside and across a fenceless field brings him soon to a paved highway and back to what careless folks call civilization. A meandering accommodation train justifies its title by halting long enough at a flag station to permit itself to be boarded for the homeward journey. Viewed from the small windows of the car the sun sets in magnified splendor beyond the rim of a mountain garlanded in all the colors of the rainbow amplified and reflected in innumerable magnificent facets and prisms.

Musical Hospitality

FAIR hearing must be given to composers of minor rank, according to the obvious view of the committee directing the chamber music festival at the Library of Congress, Washington. Opportunity to address some portion of the public ought to be granted to those who write in the hope of reputation, as well as to those who write, or have written, in assurance of it. Encouragement to the unknown or half-known aspirant seems, indeed, to be the purpose of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge prize contest, which has been held every other year since 1918, in connection first with the Berkshire chamber music festival at Pittsfield, Mass., and latterly with the Washington meetings. For in the case of nearly all the winners of the prize thus far, the question could be asked, without critical cruelty, Who are they? And the answer would have to be, that they are minor composers. Nevertheless, people who attend the concerts find delight in a prize-winning work, especially if it occupies a position not too obtrusive and pretentious in the general scheme of programs.

Now, if a festival audience can be hospitable to composers who are striving to gain a place as spokesmen of the times, any group of listeners assuredly can. Nobody cares to be bored, of course, by uninteresting artistic efforts, particularly a person who goes to but an occasional musical performance, and who desires to be repaid for his trouble and attention when he does go to one. And yet, a concert or an opera presentation, thought of as a mere article of purchase and regarded as something bought over the counter from a manager or an impresario, will only with much internal and external persuasion prove of value.

The French may be considered to have discovered the right way. They listen to a minor composer, like Franck, to awake one morning to find him major. On the other hand, they listen to a major composer, like Saint-Saëns, to learn, alas! that he is perhaps only minor. They endure Debussy from obscurity to illustriousness. Keeping right on, they refuse not Ravel and Mahaud; and they even admit the stranger from Brazil and from the United States.

In regard to masters, both older and more recent, of the German school, Bach for a hundred years was minor, if not of the very least. Beethoven stands, apparently, major first, last and always. Wagner for a long time was minor; and Mahler, internationally speaking, still is. To generalize on the subject, it can almost be set down that composing is the minor part of composition, and that the major part in the great making of music is listening.

To Picnic or Not to Picnic

TWO classes of persons, during the warm months of the year, are the recipients of a great deal of unsolicited pity. The one class consists of those who go picnicking; the other of those who do not. And the pity of the one for the other is most pitiful indeed, since it appears to be entirely wasted in both cases.

"Sorry for me!" exclaims the picnicker to the nonpicnicker, packing his bulging hamper on the running board of his car. "Why, you don't know what fun is! Better come along and get some of the kinks out of your disposition!"

"Sorry for me!" exclaims the nonpicnicker to the picnicker, running through his road guide to locate a good hotel as the objective for his day's tour. "Why, you don't know what comfort is! Better forget that hamper and come along and dine in peace!"

"No, thanks! I'm off for the shady dell and the grassy slopes," says the picnicker.

"Yes," adds the nonpicnicker, "and the mosquitoes, the spiders, the ants, gnats, black flies, beetles, grass stains, torn socks, and general discomfort! You're welcome to 'em. I'm off for a nice, easy drive, dining-room service and screened windows."

"Yes," responds the picnicker, "and the rattle of dishes, the smell of soup, gas, grease, radio jazz, rubbing elbows, rustling papers, dollar tips, and never the song of a bird! You're welcome to 'em. Good-by."

And so they part and go their respective ways, each pitying the other—each satisfied with himself.

The picnicker reaches his sylvan glade, unpacks his hamper, and he and his friends deploy on the grass, blissfully oblivious to insects or inconveniences. The sun, pouring down its gentle warmth; the rivulet, purring along its pebbly course; the forest, murmuring its interminable assurance of comradeship; the birds carolling and the little creatures chirping and chattering over their divers affairs of domesticity—all join in a conspiracy to so fill the picnicker's thought with gratitude that he returns to his home rejoicing.

The nonpicnicker and his friends likewise reach a dinner-time destination and deploy about the table—

But here a picnicking editorial writer must in

fairness pause. Mindful of the broad and tolerant attitude which he should at all times maintain toward both sides of a subject, something cautions him to forbear interpreting what he cannot understand. He feels that there is something to be said—something that should be said—for the nonpicnicker. But he does not feel competent to say it. At any rate, it does seem that each of the two camps—the Right and the Left wing of the motor trippers, so to speak—would do well to stop wasting pity and make the best of its own kind of entertainment.

Sudbury Honors Dawes

EVEN the plainest man could not fail to be eloquent before an audience such as that which greeted Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, when he had the dignity of honorary freeman conferred upon him by the ancient town of Sudbury, in England, the town from which his ancestors migrated 300 years ago. It was a warm-hearted audience, hospitable, proud of its association with the distinguished American who had so completely and successfully carried the Anglo-American naval conversations through their preliminary stages, and bent upon making the occasion one that should not soon be forgotten.

Nor was General Dawes less proud of Sudbury. "No one could have picked a better ancestor for an American family than a Puritan stone-mason from Sudbury, a builder not a destroyer, a constructor not a critic, also a man who did not run with the crowd." In these words he paid tribute to the old English stock from which he sprang, the people whose character has made such a deep imprint upon succeeding generations.

By a gracious compliment he bridged three centuries, centuries that have seen the vast, empty spaces of the West peopled to a large extent by the Anglo-Saxon race, and brought to a high state of perfection by their genius. Time has wrought changes and has brought Great Britain and the United States closer in friendship and mutual understanding.

For a big share in the development of this understanding, no little credit should go to General Dawes himself.

What Next in Branch Banking?

A MOST important discussion from the point of view of the future of American banking is now in progress at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association in San Francisco, where the whole problem of branch banking is being debated. The outcome will be worth noting, because it will indicate the progress which has been made during the last few years by branch banking interests.

In the past the association has gone on record as strongly opposed to the extension of branch banking in the United States. This has not been the position of all the members in attendance, but rather has resulted from the preponderant vote of small country bankers, who have been almost unanimously against it. Within the last year or two, however, considerable progress has doubtless been made in convincing bankers in the outlying districts that at least a limited form of branch banking would be desirable.

The basis of the objection of country bankers is not difficult to understand. To them branch banking means more and more competition. Of course, they emphasize other points, such as the great desirability of having a banker know intimately the affairs of his clients, the disadvantage of having to await the approval of a head office before making a loan, etc., but at bottom there is usually a real apprehension of being either driven out of business or swallowed up by the larger organizations.

Actually, there is a very tangible basis for such alarm. The rate at which bank mergers have been taking place during the last eight years makes one wonder where they will stop. Scarcely a week passes but announcement is made of from two to a score or more mergers. In addition, there are perhaps almost as many more of which the public hears nothing. The latter for the most part consist of the purchase of control by outside organizations. Institutions which are so bought continue to operate without visible evidence of the change of ownership. One "chain" is said to consist of banks numbering in the hundreds.

To a substantial extent both the invisible and the visible mergers have been in anticipation of a modification of the laws in a manner which will permit nation-wide branch banking. Some people are of the opinion that such a change will come within a year. This, however, is far from likely. Nation-wide branch banking is probably inevitable, but it will come gradually. State-wide branch banking is almost unknown outside of California, and only a little more than half of the states permit branch banking in any form. The next step, therefore, is still a local one. The very most that may be expected from the bankers' association at the present time is to favor, as a group, branch banking within Federal Reserve districts.

Editorial Notes

At Cibiens, France, is an agricultural school set in 500 picturesque acres, with a towered chateau and beautiful lawns, the idea being to impede the steady flow of youth from farm to city by presenting agriculture attractively. A modicum of this beautifying and modernizing effort expended on individual farms—in France or America—would, in many cases, probably give the boys and girls so much pleasure and happiness as to erase from their thoughts all consideration of leaving the farm home to live in "town."

"Buechenschuss to Kazmerchak" sounds startling, but it would simply be a forward pass between two Ohio State varsity football players this fall. Well, football in the United States may be overemphasized, but it must be admitted that it is cosmopolitan so far as the players who make the big college teams are concerned.

"Baby takes naps in diving bell while Dad explores ocean floor," reads headline. But what most persons will wonder is, how Dad ever got the baby away from Mother for the adventure.

South American West Coast Wanderings

SHOULD you find yourself in one of the smaller ports on the South American west coast and in a quandary as to the best means of reaching the next one, the chances are about three to one that a German semicargo boat will solve your problem. For so rapidly have the Germans restored their South American trade, especially on this coast, during the past decade that this is about the proportion in which German freighters outnumber all the rest. They touch the little sun-drenched, heat-baked ports from the Isthmus to the Straits; towns straggling over sand dunes where it has not rained for a long time and probably will not for a longer; where there is little or no vegetation and not much paint on the buildings; where the Chinese own all the shops and mingle as harmoniously with the natives as they do in the South Seas.

The reason for existence of such as these small "West Coast" ports is their connection by railway with the rich interior, with the sugar plantations and cotton fields and mines and oil deposits. They have no harbors, and the far-roving freighter sometimes finds it necessary to linger well offshore for a week or ten days until a turbulent sea subsides sufficiently to permit lighters to traverse the mile or more from the beach to deep water.

Thus the journey from Panama to Guayaquil may require two or three weeks, and from there on to Callao even more. But the "West Coast" wanderer must be prepared for all that. He must be well fortified with patience, as well as with that keen interest in the activities of mankind wherever encountered, which is proof against boredom and assurance of adaptability to any environment.

I had been haunting the steamship office and consulates in Guayaquil for a fortnight in the endeavor to discover some way to reach Callao, by way of how many other places I was not in the least concerned. It is a familiar quest to me, followed in half the ports of the Seven Seas through a considerable number of years. I have learned to be patient, reasonable and tactful—above all, tactful, which is only another way of saying polite.

I have found it profitable to request rather than to demand, even sometimes to plead if the exigency seems to require it. Here along the "Malecon," in the rejuvenated and thoroughly renovated town of Guayaquil, I discussed the matter leisurely with an Englishman, a Scotsman, a Hollander, an American-educated Ecuadorian, and a few less determinate extraction.

The discussions, conducted sometimes in the cool, dark interior of warehouses, and sometimes at café tables under broad sidewalk awnings, concerned themselves with nothing very definite for some time. It was uncertain when the steamer would arrive. One was due to leave Panama on a specific date, but might not. Perhaps tomorrow something would be learned. Next week a British tramp was expected. It was possible that her captain might be persuaded to accept an easily satisfied passenger.

So it went. The situation would, perhaps, have been trying to one anxious to "hustle" from Guayaquil to Callao, or to somewhere else. But inasmuch as contentment—and capacity for achievement—consists largely in harmony with environment, the wanderer, especially on the "West Coast," would be neither content nor productive did he exercise himself about such trifles as waiting a week or two for a steamer. Hence, following the hours spent in amiable warehouse or sidewalk chats about the possibility of getting from here to somewhere else, I withdrew leisurely to my hotel room and there renewed acquaintance with my "Corona," a rarely failing method of diverting myself from the problems of the moment.

The English steamer, upon which I had hoped by and by to embark for Callao, seemed to have disappeared altogether from the ken of man. She had left Callao, but a fortnight passed and nothing further was heard of her. And so, presently, when a neat-looking German semicargo freighter anchored one sunny morning off the Malecon, I immediately sought the local Hamburg-American representative.

There was room enough, it appeared, and indeed when I went aboard late that afternoon, having satisfied the meticulous port officials that I was as much entitled to depart from Ecuador as I had been to enter, I was led from one room to another by a gracious steward and

offered my choice of them all. And if, having tried one, I didn't like it, I could try another. That is the way on German ships, and it is one reason why German maritime trade all over the world has been revived so rapidly. Service and courtesy, and then more service and more courtesy!

No less than eight ports were made by this far-wandering vessel on the 800- or 900-mile run from Guayaquil to Callao. The weather was propitious, and it was possible to go ashore as much as one wished. But the rainless ports of the Persian Gulf offer hardly less variety than these towns of the "West Coast." In fact, there is much similarity. Sandy, sun-baked beaches, paint-denuded buildings, scant vegetation, fleckless skies, blue water, unburied life, detachment from the world of activity and endeavor, each is characteristic of Salaverry and of Buzhure, of Chimbote, and of Bander Abbas.

On the "West Coast," as in the Persian Gulf, to see one port is to see them all. There is, in effect, but one difference, and that is the presence, here in South America, of the Chinese. Why the men of Canton and Amoy and Swatow should ever select this arid region in which to establish their little shops when such as Tahiti and Fiji and Jamaica are open to them, is one of the inexplicable mysteries of the Oriental character. But here they are, and every retail store in every port from Guayaquil to Callao is theirs. Guayaquil itself contains thousands of Chinese, and Callao nearly as many.

The far-roaming "tramp" of the seas usually reaches its destination at daylight. And the vast sweep of Callao harbor is enshrouded in its usual morning mist as we pick a careful way within and to the anchorage in the shelter of the great breakwater. Callao, storied port of the old "windjammer" days, when a score of clippers could be seen at anchor there at any time, is one of the wanderer's objectives.

Whether pronounced as spelled or, correctly, "Kay-ow," it is a name that, like Singapore and Shanghai, Honolulu and Hong Kong, Buenos Aires and Bombay, Fremantle and Frisco, has been ever before him. It has an "atmosphere" still, nor has modernity, North American "hustle," or the passing of the ships of sail, altogether dissipated that atmosphere. Indeed, through the slowly lifting mist we see here and there the masts of barks and barkentines and many-sparred schooners, looming dim and shadowy like ghosts of the past. They are all that is left of the old days, "windjammers" not inappropriately finding their final port here, "laid up" in the harbor of Callao.

And yet, somewhat as in other instances throughout the world, Callao's chief importance today is its proximity to another place, to Lima, the city beautiful of the "West Coast." By train, tramcar, or swift omnibus over roads like those of California, one speeds to the fair Peruvian capital in a few minutes. With my anticipations of Peruvian courtesy considerably enlivened by the favor which I had received at the hands of the Peruvian Consul in Guayaquil, who had given me what he called a "courtesy visé," I rode into Lima, traversing a splendid broad, tree-lined boulevard, which terminated before a "Gran" hotel declared to be the best on this side of the Continent. No doubt it is, and all of the capital is in proportion.

American resources and enterprise have developed Lima, as all the rest of Peru, to an extent almost incredible. The city is a European community set down here on the other side of the world. It has the elements of the cities of the Old World, much of their cosmopolitanism, and not a little of their atmosphere. Its vast cathedral and the surrounding plaza are of the old Spanish days, but the streets that lead in every direction are full of continental shops owned by French and Italians and Germans, of Spanish and Swiss cafés—and American motels.

Beyond are the broad, residential boulevards, fine as those of Paris and Berlin and Vienna; and about another plaza are some of the splendidly recently erected government buildings. Activity, energy and industry are everywhere, for Lima blends the modern, as copied from North America, with the old, as lingering from the Spanish days. It is, indeed, a remarkable combination, this "West Coast" capital which, as it is today, is of so recent a growth. It is a mingling of the old and new, of America and of Europe, of Spain in the West and Spain in the Old World.

M. T. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

This Machine Age and Individualism

THIS is the age of big corporations, merged business and gigantic industrial enterprises. Some quite intelligent folk have told us that the individual no longer amounts to much; that he is simply a cog in the huge machine of modern industry. They hark back to the good old days when they say there was more individualism and when each man was his own boss. They tell us that greater opportunities existed then for young men to achieve success through individual efforts.

But are they correct? Don't they fail to realize that men and women—individuals—are back of our modern giants of industry? These huge enterprises did not just happen to come into existence or grow to their present size. Many of them are the fulfillment of the dreams of individuals—the culmination of their individualism. For after all big organizations are individuals—not machines.

Big business enterprises cannot coast along in machine-like fashion. Business competition today is too keen for that. Individual directing efforts are necessary for progress, and the very size of modern business organizations calls for the most skillful individual efforts in this respect. The modern automobile is an efficient machine, but it doesn't keep on running forever. Individual attention is necessary to keep it operating efficiently, and the same is true of big business.

Many a successful executive of a large enterprise will tell you that the biggest problem of his corporation is man power. What does he mean? Simply this—that the number of men capable of displaying that individualism necessary to fill prominent executive positions is always less than the demand. Business is constantly on the lookout for promising young men. It is willing to give them every opportunity to display that ability, and if the young man shows over a period of years that he has that individualism necessary to executive success, he will be rewarded far more liberally than in the old days.

Individualism is not only necessary in the more responsible positions of a business, but it pays dividends to the so-called "cogs" in the machine. Consider the large number of prominent business men today who have worked up from the humblest jobs to positions of great responsibility and financial success. It was their individualism—their unwillingness to be just a cog—that made that success possible.

American business of today has expanded so that it offers millions of opportunities to young men to demonstrate their individualism. Just remember that gigantic industrial enterprises are the result of individualism and that they are still made up of individuals.—*Longview Daily News.*

Naval "Betrayal"

IN the mass of irresponsible naval chatter that has been inflicted upon a suffering public, there is nothing farther away from any semblance of truth than the parrot-like reiteration of the "betrayal" of the United States at the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921.

It is true that Lord Riddell has officially denied the existence of anything of the kind. But a statement of facts has made no difference. This imaginary Mrs. Harris continued to be trotted about before our eyes, as if there were any such person. The only way to brush away this apparition, which has not even the standing of a ghost, is to reiterate the truth, which has been stated in this paper, as to the Washington Disarmament Conference of 1921.

The decisive factor in that conference was a clause inserted in the original text of the building program of 1916, which provided for stopping the construction of warships, if this were made possible by international agreement. Even the most blind partisan must admit that this could not have been inserted by the guile of Great Britain. For

Great Britain could not believe in 1920 that it was operative.

It was a complete surprise for Great Britain, as well as for the whole world, when the United States proved that it was not only operative but a pledge for peace and good will. At the very first session of the conference our Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, read a statement that the United States voluntarily abdicated an assured naval superiority and put its battle fleet on an equality with that of Great Britain. Where was the "betrayal"? The insidious influence of Great Britain, as described today?

This act of the United States was voluntary, uninfluenced by other nations and by ulterior motives. It was wrong to hold up petty inch-rule standards to measure this abdication of an armed superiority without asking for gain. Its influence changed public opinion throughout the world. It gave the United States the standing that made possible the peace pact—and its influence is moving forward today in the path of peace and good will. Let us keep this in mind, and pay no attention to what is not even noise.—*Capt. Thomas G. Frothingham, in the Boston Herald.*

Prohibition—Insurance

PROHIBITION, with its enforcement, is of particular interest to the insurance world, as it affects life, fire, casualty and liability insurance in all forms. Those engaged in underwriting and premium production are peculiarly in position to judge the practical as against the political effect of prohibition.

Since the passage of the law there has been an enormous increase in all insurance. And there has been great increase in other activities. The law was enacted after the inflation of the dollar had reached its height, so that inflation does not apparently account for the increase. If that is a fact, where has the increased business come from? Is it from the savings on the saloon and private drink bills that previously ran into many billions a year? Those billions have gone into many avenues of business, why not into insurance?

There is scarcely any doubt that the decrease of general drunkenness has had its effect on insurance. Fire insurance rates have decreased more than 17 per cent since 1918. Life insurance dividends to policyholders have sharply increased. In casualty and liability lines we may imagine what would have happened in automobile and factory accidents if the old freedom of the drink had been corner, and as often as one wanted, were now in vogue. These are matters that insurance people have to consider as a business matter from their experience, wholly apart from the theories of government they may entertain. It may result in a collision or a harmony. That is for every voter to decide for himself.—*The Insurance Field.*

Holiday Camps

THE Society of Friends has done an admirable service in running a large holiday camp in South Wales for young men who are unemployed. One of the most distressing elements in the problem of unemployment in the mining areas is the hopeless outlook of young men who have never had a day's work since they left school. The surprising thing is not that some of them go to the dogs, but that so many keep their self-respect. There is nothing like the disciplined open-air life of country or seaside camps, such as may be seen at this time of the year in almost any part of Great Britain, for renewing the pride of youth and its belief in the future. After an experience of this kind a young man is far more likely to train himself for work, to seek for it and to get it. The experiment has been so successful that we hope it will be extended—this year and the next—and that the example set by the Friends will stimulate other bodies to share in the good work.—*Daily News and Westminster Gazette (London).*